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BOGACHEV SAYS U.S. 'WRECKING' DISARMAMENT EFFORT

LD082128 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 8 Jan 87

["Nuclear Explosions -- Catalyst of Arms Race" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 8 TASS -- Military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

A press conference on Wednesday was told by the White House spokesman Dan Howard that for as long as nuclear arms are a part of the strategic defense of the United States and the West, nuclear tests are necessary. He added that the best moratorium would be the destruction of nuclear arms.

So the Reagan administration contends that the ending of test explosions will become possible only when nothing that needs testing is left. The essence of this logical abracadabra is that for Washington the ending of nuclear tests and even the commencement of talks on banning them is an extremely unwelcome prospect.

Or is it that the present Reagan administration really intends to take a quick short cut to eliminating all nuclear arms and bypass such intermediate stages as a moratorium or a ban on nuclear explsions? For in Reykjavik the President of the United States himself stated his readiness to sign an agreement with the Soviet Union on the liquidation by 1996 of all nuclear devices, including bombs, battlefield weapons, cruise missiles and intermediate range systems.

But as soon as the President returned to Washington from Iceland the White House "specified" that during the Soviet-American summit Reagan had often made slips of the tongue and when mentioning all nuclear devices actually had in mind only ballistic missiles.

Somewhat later the director of the American arms control and disarmament agency directly stated that Washington was no longer making the emphasis on eliminating all ballistic missiles in the course of ten years as well and that this measure was merely a "long-term" aim of the United States.

Everything became clear, when Washington decides publicly to pigeonhole a proposal on some concrete measure to lessen the danger of nuclear war it lists it among the "long-term aims" of the United States. To be more precise, all concrete measures to reduce or eliminate arms proposed by other countries are declared by the Reagan administration "long-term aims" of the United States and sabotaged in practice.

The present American leadership wants a continuation of nuclear tests only because they are an important component part of the process of creating new and improving old means of mass annihilation. The United States Administration needs nuclear explosions to fulfill its plan of further stepping up the arms race on earth and spreading it to outer space.

The present United States Administration links the problem of ending nuclear tests with the problem of eliminating nuclear arms in the hope of wrecking at the same time also the prospects of reducing the nuclear arsenals and those of attaining agreement of a general and complete prohibition of nuclear explosions.

ZHUKOV COUNTERS WARNKE PROPOSAL ON ARMS REDUCTION

PM090955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 87 First Edition p 5

[PRAVDA Political Observer Yuriy Zhukov article under the rubric "Our Debates": "Questions to Paul Warnke"]

[Text] I read with interest the replies from a number of Western figures and journalists to a PRAVDA questionnaire that were published on New Year's Eve. The respondents included such an expert on disarmament problems as Paul Warnke, former leader of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American SALT II talks. I have known him a long time -- I made his acquaintance even before the start of those talks -- and I can attest that there is no doubt about his sincere desire to help end the arms race.

In a quest for a way out of the impasse that arose after Reykjavik because of the U.S. stance, Paul Warnke puts forward certain ideas (see PRAVDA for 31 December 1986) that seem to me to require clarification and further discussion.

First, Warnke proposes that the USSR and the United States implement this year the preliminary agreement reached in Reykjavik on reducing U.S. and USSR strategic nuclear arms by 50 percent over the first 5 years. In his opinion, this "would mean a reduction of approximately 10 percent per year in both sides' strategic offensive arms in all categories," although my understanding is that matters have not yet reached the point of such details. Nevertheless, proceeding from this assumption, Warnke believes that the USSR and the United States "could" start annual 10-percent reductions in their strategic offensive arms, leaving aside the question of space weapons.

Of course, Warnke realizes what a risk this would entail for the USSR -- after all, Washington is openly speaking of its intention to place its weapons in space as swiftly as possible. So he adds that the Soviet Union could issue a statement indicating that it would implement these 10-percent reductions until such time as it became dangerous to carry them out because of continuing research within the framework of the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" program. In other words, if the United States began swiftly to "forge ahead with intensive tests of the SDI, the USSR would be forced to cancel the 10-percent reductions in its systems."

But the following point cannot help arising here: How can a state concerned for its own security destroy its own strategic arms, which constitute the foundation of that security, without obtaining guarantees that the opposite side will abandon the creation [sozdaniye] of new, still more dangerous arms systems? Another thing: How is the danger point in SDI work at which the 10-percent annual reduction must be stopped to be determined? How would the Soviet Union look in the eyes of the world public if it first agreed on reductions, but them stopped them?

I sought the opinion of our authoritative military circles on this score and received a clear answer: The USSR is prepared to begin the process of eliminating nuclear weapons, but only on condition that, as was clearly said in Reykjavik, a clear and unconditional agreement is reached that both sides state that they will not withdraw from the ABM Treaty for at least the next decade. This would mean that the United States could continue its researches in the SDI sphere within the laboratory framework but tests of its elements in space would be categorically excluded.

So I have a question for Paul Warnke: Does he support that realistic formulation? [paragraph continues]

After all, strategic arms reduction is possible only if both sides remain true to the ABM Treaty, Article Four of which [as published], as he rightly notes, "prohibits the testing and development [razrabotka] of space-based systems and their components" (not only space-based systems, incidentally, but also ground-based ABM systems except for one Soviet system and one U.S. system).

It would be quite another matter if an agreement on not withdrawing from the ABM Treaty for the next decade were reached and tests of SDI elements in space were ruled out. Then it would clearly not be all that difficult to agree the purely technical question of the percentage by which the sides would reduce their strategic arms each year.

I think that the question of the unbreakable connection between the solution of the problem of eliminating nuclear arms and the abandonment of the SDI, a question that is vitally important to the success of the Geneva talks, and also the equally important question of banning tests of space weapon as envisaged by Article Four [as published] of the ABM Treaty merit further discussion. So I would be grateful if Paul Warnke would answer the questions I have asked.

MILITARY OBSERVERS ON SDI'S 'AGGRESSIVE ESSENCE'

AU090934 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 7 Jan 87 pp 1, 4

[Correspondent Raycho Radulov report entitled "'Star Wars' -- Insanity of the 20th Century," based on a discussion held in the TRUD correspondent's office in Moscow with Colonel Vasiliy Morozov, "NOVOSTI military observer," and Colonel Vladimir Chernishev, TASS military observer -- date of discussion not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Moscow, 6 January -- The political and military aspects of the American "Star Wars" program were the theme of the conversation held at the TRUD correspondent's office in Moscow. The subject is very topical because today the world public is commenting broadly on the answers given by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to questions from a TASS correspondent. These answers once again confirmed the steady and peace-loving Soviet policy. The "Star Peace" concept was once again presented as an alternative to "Star Wars." Soviet specialists Colonel Vasiliy Morozov, NOVOSTI military observer, state prize laureate and candidate of military sciences, and Colonel Vladimir Chernishev, TASS military observer and candidate of technical sciences, took part in the discussion.

[TRUD] Beginning our conversation, I would like to remind you of the rather curious tirade read by President Reagan in Folston, Maryland, soon after the first Geneva summit. On that occasion he stated that "SDI is not a subject of trade at the negotiations." How would you comment on this statement?

[Morozov] The year after the Geneva summit showed that the U.S. Administration continues to adhere tenaciously to this formula and in this spirit it instructed its delegation to the Geneva talks on nuclear and space disarmament. If we look at SDI from a purely military point of viewing, we must point out that this program aims at creating the possibility of destroying intercontinental ballistic missiles and other ballistic missiles launched from submarines along the entire length of their flight trajectory. This is the difference between SDI and the regular antimissile defense schemes.

[TRUD] What correctly preceded SDI and imposed its appearances?

[Morozov] Walter Dornberg, the former Hitlerite general who simultaneously held two positions in the United States -- advisor at the Department of Defense and Air Force consultant, can be considered the father of space-based antimissile defense. The former Hitlerite, armed with V-1 and V-2 experience, launched the idea of creating space weapons which were to include satellites with nuclear bombs, and an antimissile defense consisting of many satellites armed with missiles with small dimensions.

[Chernishev] In 1958, 10 years after his arrival in the United States, this space strategist declared that the main U.S. goal in the area of space technologies must be to conquer, occupy, and use the space between earth and the moon.

Immediately after entering the White House, President Reagan demonstrated increased interest toward the so-called space shield against Soviet ballistic missiles. A report appeared in the press that in 1983 the ultraconservative "Heritage Foundation" Organization had presented a report entitled "High Frontier" [visochinna granitsa], which proved that in order to ensure a "stable" antimissile defense it is enough to launch 432 satellites into orbit, each with 50 small-dimension missiles capable of striking Soviet intercontinental missiles during flight.

[TRUD] What conclusion can we reach from the facts presented by you?

[Morozov] Only one conclusion: The work related to creating a scientific-technical basis for a broad antimissile defense has constantly been carried out. In other words, SDI in its present form "did not fall from the sky." With many concrete directives and documents Ronald Reagan opened the road for SDI and the deceptive name "defense shield."

[Chernishev] Actually, observing the activities of Reagan's administration one can conclude that the initial stage in organizing SDI has practically been concluded. Various undertakings of this program, which were implemented later, clearly demonstrated the program's aggressive essence.

[Morozov] The Soviet position on these matters remains consistent and principle-minded as before: SDI is a new qualitative stage in the arms race. With this program Washington is striving toward military superiority in all kinds and systems of weapons and combat equipment, and in all forms of military activity.

[TRUD] The Soviet Government's declaration on stopping its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests after the first U.S. nuclear test next year [phrase as published], was received with understanding by the entire world. The USSR moratorium was extended four times and played an exceptionally great role in international life by placing the issue of stopping the arms race on a practical plane and indeed demonstrating the possibility of adopting measures able to place effective barriers in front of this race.

[Chernishev] Unfortunately, the U.S. Administration did not respond to the Soviet appeal. It did not join the USSR peace initiatives. The United States stubbornly continues to conduct nuclear tests with the goal of achieving military superiority over the USSR by creating in principle new weapons of the third generation.

In order to implement this goal the Pentagon will have to conduct some 600 space launches within a period of 3 years, in other words, to launch a missile with a deadly payload every other day. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, some 5,000 flights by space shuttles will be needed in order to implement the "Star Wars" program.

[TRUD] We already mentioned that SDI is a component part of the U.S. military doctrine, whose essence is to reach illusory military superiority. Would you like to comment in detail on this issue?

[Chernishev] Washington's convincingly present activities show that adding the "space shield" to its "nuclear dagger" the United States is dreaming of creating a situation in which it would be able to inflict the first strike with impunity and then defend itself with this shield against the inevitable retaliatory strike. They think that the SDI program will thus increase their strategic aggressive potential and will allow them to strike first. However, this is only one of the "Star Wars" program's planned functions.

[Morozov] Here is the place to stress that in its essence SDI is an aggressive system. The weapons included in it must make the other side "blind, deaf, and dumb" by destroying the satellites that warn of a missile attack, as well as satellites for communications and guidance. In addition, with a radius of 4,000-5,000 km they can strike targets not only in space but also on earth and in the sea. SDI can become one of the most deadly, aggressive weapons created by man. This testifies to the fact that it really is the insanity of the 20th century. It is clear that Washington's only goal is to increase the nuclear danger, diversify its nuclear arsenals, and turn space -- and not only the planet -- into the arena of confrontation.

ZHIVKOV DISCUSSES 'HISTORIC' REYKJAVIK MEETING

LD082246 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia January 8 TASS -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of Bulgaria's State Council, today had a traditional meeting with the heads of diplomatic missions.

The Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik was the main event of the past year, the Bulgarian leader declared. "That was a historic meeting. The biggest problem of our time, that of eliminating nuclear arms, was raised concretely at that meeting. It has become clear that mankind must and can avert a nuclear catastrophe. I have deep faith that all forces will be mobilized for the solution of this cardinal problem."

KULIKOV STATEMENT ON WARSAW PACT-NATO CONTACTS

AU081226 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 7 Jan 87 p 4

[Statement by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces: "We Are In Favor of Direct Contacts Between the Warsaw Pact and NATO" -- no further background details provided]

[Text] New prospects are opening up in connection with the solution of European security problems. They were mapped out at the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. This shows that the East-West dialogue has reached a new level and that there is a real possibility of rescuing the Europeans from the fear of being annihilated by a nuclesr war.

The question now is how to make use of this opportunity.

I would like to point out that neither the USSR nor the Warsaw Pact has ever been striving, or is striving to establish hegemony in Europe or in the world. We have no other military doctrine than defense.

I do not think for a moment that people in Western Europe are unaware of this fact. People in those countries also know that the East European states have adopted considerable and energetic steps to improve the political atmosphere on the continent. These steps are in implementation of the new political thought and they show what this new political way of thinking should look like under the conditions existing in present-day Europe. These steps include the Comprehensive Program for Creating a Nuclear-Free World by 2000, which was presented in Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January 1986. I think that the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, which has lasted for more than 500 days confirms this program. We must add that, in the meantime, the Americans have carried out 24 nuclear weapons tests.

The program for the limitation of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe; the proposals to free Europe from chemical weapons and establish nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in central and northern Europe and in other areas of our continent; and the proposal to sign a treaty with the NATO member-states on the non-use of military force, on maintaining peaceful relations, and on the establishment of direct contacts between the two organizations for the purpose of pursuing the dialogue -- I think that all these measures serve as examples of the basically new approach adopted by the Warsaw Pact member-states to the problems of European security.

At the same time the West European governments and influential people within NATO pretend to be totally unaware of our proposals. They maintain their adherence to the old approach, namely that mountains of weapons serve the preservation of peace. They continue to express their "concern" and their "lack of confidence in the future," and would like to "learn the truth about the intentions of the Soviet Union today, tomorrow, and the day after tomorrow." The question spontaneously arises: If you are in doubt, why do you not respond to our proposals? If you consider these proposals as being to your disadvantage, let us look together for mutually acceptable variations. We are ready for a sincere exchange of opinions, as long as this is to the advantage of detente.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL TIES

LD082345 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2005 GMT 8 Jan 87

[From the "Panorama" program; interview with Vadim Zagladin, "deputy chief" of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, by unidentified correspondent in Moscow; date of interview not given -- recorded; Zagladin's remarks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation; no video available]

[Text] [Announcer] The Soviet leadership often deals with a new outlook which asserts itself in foreign policy, and in the period after Reykjavik as well it has invariably pervaded the Moscow initiatives. Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief [as heard] of the CPSU International Department, spoke to "Panorama."

[Correspondent] How far can the Soviet Union go in the sphere of unilateral measures, demonstrating its own readiness for compromise?

[Zagladin] Of course, there is a limit to the unilateral measures, but the limit of the possibilities extends so far as our own security and that of our allies are not endangered. However, there is no limit to the readiness to take the initiative, and in my opinion there cannot be. It is precisely the contrary: the more complex the situation is, a policy that takes all the more initiative is necessary. A new approach, new solutions, new paths leading to the goal must be found, because the goal must not be relinquished. Indeed, it would be a crime to do so.

After Reykjavik we have had the feeling that in Washington they are simply afraid of an improvement in the situation; they are afraid of an improvement in our bilateral relations and of an improvement in the international atmosphere in general, or that maybe the arms race may cease. There is demagogic talk of striving for an improvement in relations and for a change in the international atmosphere, but they back down immediately as soon as there is a possibility of realistic progress. [passage indistinct] I would say, rather, that it would be more suitable for Washington if we were not to adopt any kind of measure, or if in response to its moves we were to strike the table with our fists. Their striving is to provoke us, but we must not raise these two [as heard], because it would be dangerous.

Another response must be found. It would be a mistake to leave the provocations without responding to them. However, the response must serve constructive progress. That is now most important, also because it is desired by great forces not only in our countries but also in the nonaligned countries -- let me refer to the Delhi declaration -- and elsewhere, for example, in the NATO countries, indeed, in the United States itself, too.

[Correspondent] A statement was recently made in Moscow to the effect that the bridge with the United States must be built from both sides. Can this bridge be built with an administration that is as extremely conservative as the Reagan administration?

[Zagladin] I would be curious about your opinion, too, because the point is whether they are building the bridge and because they are not building it. However, that is a different issue.

First, Comrade Gorbachev has met twice with the President. That has proved that it is possible to talk with him, and that relations can be established with him.

However, it is another issue that in some cases even if the President has the purest intentions, he also has an environment, those who work with him and who profess entirely different views. That can be assumed. It is a fact that after Reykjavik precisely this environment started to backtrack, furthermore, very quickly.

Second, what does it mean not to talk with this administration? Let us speculate that we decide to wait for the next president. There will be elections in 2 years' time. Experience shows that a new president, especially if he is a new person, needs at least 1 year in order to become accustomed to his new post, to master it, so at the least it would be 2.5-3 years. However, at the present rate of technical-scientific progress 2.5-3 years is a very long time. In that time it is possible to develop such weapons that there is no point in dialogue. Therefore we must continue to work with the administration that is in power. This is determined by the U.S. people, the U.S. voters. We have no other choice, there is no other possibility. So we will continue to work with this administration, although this is no easy task.

[Correspondent] The conservative wave in the United States is followed by the phenomenon of neoglobalism; this means an open challenge in Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Angola. How does the Soviet Union react to these phenomena?

[Zagladin] Well, you also know how we react; this is done collectively. It is most important that we should not allow them to implement their plans; and that we should obstruct these plans. We want to be able to resolve the issues by political means. These conflicts are too dangerous. I have to say honestly that sometimes I would like to ask myself the following question: Is it really the leaders of the United States who plan these steps? Do they not understand that these are dangerous also for them?

Now, let us say that Afghanistan is far away; they are sending increasingly modern weapons there; still, Afghanistan is far away. But Nicaragua is not far away. Latin America, regardless of the standpoints of individual governments, reacts negatively to the U.S. policy. What is more, those countries which are nearby, although they support the United States they do so without any special enthusiasm, and they are seeking a way out. Let us assume that the United States attacks Nicaragua. This would result in an explosion in Latin America. If the U.S. leadership really wants to safeguard its country's security and prestige, then it must seek a political solution. We are talking here about a solution which is not charactertistic of Washington. These questions nevertheless inevitably do arise. The situation in Nicaragua, Africa, and Asia indicates that there is only one realistic way. A poliitcal solution must be sought.

Our task is to promote this. Where we have contacts we hold discussions, we do this directly. If not, then we do so through another, or maybe a third country. In other words, we are striving by every means to seek, urge and achieve political solutions; that is the best answer.

[Correspondent] We have recently been able to observe an improvement in Soviet-Chinese interstate relations. Under what conditions do you consider possible the restoration of interparty relations?

[Zagladin] You should have asked this question not in Moscow but rather in Beijing. For of own part we are not laying down conditions. As a matter of fact the break is not contained in any official document whatever. [paragraph continues]

If we remember, the way this came about was that in 1966, when we were preparing for the 23d congress, we sent an invitation to the Chinese counterparts, who replied that they could not become because there were no interparty relations between us. That is how it happened. So there was no break officially. For this reason probably it would be easy to restore interparty relations. Our standpoint is simple: Here we have two socialist countries and, what is more, the two biggest. They both bear a colossal responsibility for the fate of the world; the leading power of both countries is the Communist Party. It is completely natural that they must be in contact with one another; they must exchange opinions, and so forth. The Chinese side refers to the three obstacles, which are of course known also to Hungarian television viewers. But in my opinion this is quite a different issue. I believe that interparty relations may promote the settlement of these issues without, of course, our thus violating the rights and interests of other states.

[Correspondent] The program of transformation has brought about changes in Soviet foreign policy, what is more, in the foreign affairs apparatus itself because there is a new foreign minister and more than half the ambassadors have also been replaced. The foreign political thinking has also brought with it a new style. How could be characterize this? What is the essence of this new style, in your opinion?

[Zagladin] I can answer this question by saying that the new style is determined by the new way of thinking itself, and the new way of thinking is the result of the new kind of approaches. All this is organically linked. It is a fact that the activity of Soviet foreign policy has grown. This is fairly tiring, because the volume of work is incredibly large. At its April 1985 plenum the party Central Committee formulated exactly the main direction of Soviet foreign policy to the effect that our activity in the world must be increased. The idea of principled significance was formulated to the effect that it is impossible to resolve the issues with a single peace initiative, no matter how decisive it is. There is a need for constantly growing activity, initiative-taking, constant path-seeking. It is precisely this orientation that we are now putting into effect.

BELONOGOV PRAISES IRAN-IRAQ WAR STATEMENT

LD082222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2135 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] New York, 9 Jan (TASS) -- The earliest settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict would meet the interests of the peoples of both states and of all the countries of the region, and would signify an important step on the path toward the general improvement of the international situation, stated A.M. Belonogov, the USSR permanent representative at the United Nations.

The Soviet Government statement on this question, he said at a news conference at UN Headquarters, reflects our profound concern over the continued dragging out of a conflict that is accompanied by loss of life and destruction and is fraught with the danger of a serious exacerbation of the situation in the region, he said. The USSR has from the very beginning decisively spoken out against the war between these two states.

In the current international situation, matters of war and peace have acquired special significance and the Soviet Union regards it as important to once again draw attention to the necessity of removing this dangerous source of military confrontation and of averting its spread. The USSR supports the efforts of the UN secretary general and all contructive actions geared toward halting the conflict.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS ON IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR

Material 'Deleted' From Report

LD091036 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 9 TASS -- White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes has admitted that White House officials "edited" materials of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence which conducted preliminary hearings on the "Irangate."

Speakes told the briefing on Thursday that someone from the White House team insisted, on the State Department's advice, that the mention of the letter, which Shim'on Peres, who was then Israel's prime minister, sent to President Reagan, be deleted from the committee's report since making the letter public could damage relations between the two countries.

Speakes also admitted that a portion of the report which dealt with a meeting between Vice President George Bush and a certain Nir, an Israeli Foreign Ministry official, during Bush's visit to Israel late in July, 1986, was also deleted from the report. Speakes said that the U.S. arms sales to Iran came up at the meeting among other issues.

Aid to Honduras Diverted

LD081446 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Washington administration has again been caught lying, this time by the newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. In its report published on Wednesday the newspaper says that in May last the White House deliberately deceived Congress to make it allocate the requested 100 million dollars for the Nicaraguan contras. Having deliberately exacerbated the situation on the Honduran-Nicaraguan frontier by that time, Washington sent a special emissary to Tegucigalpa and had Honduras ask for "urgent aid". This crude piece of acting was purported to put direct pressure on the American legislators.

The PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER story is rather typical of the present U.S. Administration which does not hesitate to resort to double dealing, lies and deception as instruments of its foreign policy. Take, for instance, the present arms-for-Iran scandal and the diversion of profits from this deal to the Nicaraguan contras. Washington had assured all and everybody that it was sticking to "neutrality" and that it refused to supply arms to either side in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. It also urged other countries to observe this ban. Now it is clear to all that Washington was playing a double game thus deceiving its own people and Congress as well as world public opinion.

Or take, say, Washington's position on the results of the Reykjavik meeting. At first it denied that the agreement reached at the Soviet-American summit concerned all nuclear armaments. Then it began to assert that it covered only ballistic missiles. Finally, it called in question even the fact that the two sides had come to terms concerning medium-range missiles. Also hypocritical and false are the White House's arguments to justify its refusal to accede to the Soviet moratorium.

Not infrequently the U.S. Administration deliberately practices adventurism to cover up its expansionist policy. This was so, for instance, with the slander and misinformation campaign launched against Libya last year.

Deception, lies and hypocrisy have become so deeply rooted in the higher echelons of the U.S. Administration that -- as a recent public poll showed -- eight in ten Americans do not believe what Washington says.

'CONFRONTATION' PREDICTED OVER U.S. DRAFT BUDGET

PM090915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 87 First Edition p 5

[V. Gan Washington dispatch: "The Distorting Mirror of Militarism"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Jan -- Last Friday, just before R. Reagan left California to return to Washington, one of the journalists managed to make himself heard over the noise of the engines of the President's "Air Force-1" plane. "What will 1987 be like?" he asked. "Better than 1986!" came the answer, from which it was totally unclear as to what and whom the master of the White House actually had in mind.

One thing at least is clear: If he was talking about the standard of living, the President's optimism can in no way be shared by the majority of Americans. They clearly will not find any good news in the draft federal budget for fiscal 1988 recently submitted for discussion in the U.S. Congress.

Like all the previous important financial documents of the White House, this one is more a war budget badly distorting national priorities than a budget of human needs. Washington's most aggressive militarist concepts and its manic policy aimed at breaking military parity between the USSR and the United States and gaining strategic superiority by forcing the pace of creating destabilizing systems -- primarily the space-based "Star Wars" strike weapons -- are reflected in this budget with total impartiality, as in a mirror.

As if in confirmation of its complete departure from the results of the Reykjavik meeting, the administration is virtually saying that practical steps aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons, resolving the problems of peace and security, and freeing the world of the threat of destruction are deeply alien to its philosophy.

The new draft budget is based on the principle of siphoning resources from domestic programs into programs for all-round military preparations. In particular, it is planned to allocate $312 billion to the Pentagon in the next fiscal year -- in other words, $23 billion more than the figure allocated in the current year. In the course of the next 5 years the administration envisages a total military expenditure of $1.8 trillion! This one figure says more than any number of words.

The Pentagon's chief priority is the "Star Wars" program, on whose needs it is proposed to spend $5.2 billion, or 62 percent more than the current appropriations. Further billions have been earmarked for building first-strike weapons systems -- the MX, ICBM, the "Midgetman" mobile missile, and also "Trident" submarines....

Moreover, there is virtually no item of domestic expenditure in the draft that is not liable to be used for ruthless blood-letting. [paragraph continues]

White House determination to continue waging the dirty war against the people's government of Nicaragua through the "contras" is reflected in the draft in the shape of $105 million, while not a dollar is given to many aid programs for its own citizens. Budget calculations withdraw (in comparison to previous figures) a total of approximately $25 billion from social appropriations desperately needed by the country. Housing construction, transport, urban aid, aid for farmers and the underprivileged, medical services, and education are all to be axed.... While taking money away from the people's vital needs, the White House is categorically refusing to take notice of the basic cause of expenditure exceeding income -- the unprecedented increase in the Pentagon budget.

We have no way of knowing how L. Speakes, White House spokesman, felt when he described the draft budget as "realistic" and "answering our needs both within the country and abroad, as well as the needs of our allies." Few would agree with him. What is more, the legislators did not agree with him -- they sharply criticized the President's financial proposals without delay. The ABC television company has reported that, in the opinion of Congress leaders, the draft budget will be "declared dead on arrival at Capitol Hill." The opposition Democratic Party has a majority in both houses in the 100th Congress which is to begin work tomorrow. J. Wright, the new speaker in the House of Representatives, probably had good reason for saying that approval of the draft in its present form is "unrealistic." "There is no more cash in the till," Senator S. Nunn, the new chairman of the Senate Armed Service Committee, has pointed out. Even members of the President's own party have not been able to refrain from criticizing the White House, although they are showing understandable delicacy. R. Michel, leader of the Republicans in the House of Representatives, has observed that "the budget needs to be considerably improved."

In short, observers are unanimously predicting serious confrontation between the administration and Congress over the new budget. However this confrontation ends, it is obvious that the policy of the federal authorities is increasingly at variance with the country's real needs and with the interests of peace.

Military Budget Hit

LD090019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 8 Jan 87

[From the "International Diary" program; Eduard Mnatsakanov commentary]

[Text] Reporting that Reagan will today be leaving the hospital after his operation and returning to the White House, the U.S. news agencies unanimously emphasize that it's not likely to be a joyful homecoming. A correspondent of CBS television reports that the head of the administration how faces what may well be the toughest tests of his presidency. What will they be? Here to answer that question is our political observer, Eduard Mnatsakanov:

In one of his New Year addresses, Reagan quoted some words from a book by the prominent U.S. publicist, Ben Wattenberg, with the following opening: The good news is that the bad news isn't true. It is hard to say whether the President himself lives in a world of illusion, or whether he is trying to foist illusions upon his fellow Americans; either way, the bad news that the President will encounter is true, and there is quite a lot of it.

I don't want to speak of the many internal problems facing the United States, one of which, for example, is the catastrophic exhaustion of the country's fresh water and the pure water bill that has been urgently drawn up. That, after all, concerns the Americans, and them alone.

It is far worse when Washington's realities affect the vital interests of all the rest of mankind, including you and me. I have in mind, above all, Washington's political course in matters of war and peace and of stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. During these January days that we're living through, that problem has assumed a quite special meaning. Consider, please: In January the whole world marks the anniversary of the historic program to rid our planet of nuclear weapons, which was put forward by the Soviet Union. That program, and every one of its points, still lies on the table of the head of the U.S. Administration, as does the package of new proposals made by the Soviet leader in the Icelandic capital.

During these same days, at the newstands in Washington, you can buy for a few dollars a fat book called "Draft U.S. Federal Budget". It is difficult to make sense of the thousands of figures with which the book is packed; but the main thing is beyond dispute: America's new federal budget is a budget of the unbridled arms race; of the headlong militarizaton of the American society; of an America that is being turned into a militaristic state threatening universal peace. This is not being said in the heat of argument.

In the coming financial year, the official military budget of the United States will total $319 billion — $23 billion more than this year. But, as the U.S. press explains, that is not all. In total, the new budget will give the Pentagon around $370 billion; and in the coming 5-year period, the Pentagon's budget will increase by a further $20-$25 billion annually.

There are more than 30,000 U.S. corporations involved in the war industry. In the words of Gus Hall, the CPUSA Central Committee general secretary, it is these corporations that represent the predatory and corrupt core of the military monopolistic complex -- the political storm-troops for the financing of the Star Wars projects which will cost trillions of dollars.

The Soviet program for building a nuclear-free world envisages that in 5 to 8 years, the USSR and the United States would halve their strategic nuclear armaments and mutually renounce the development, testing and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of strike weapons in space. The draft of the U.S. Federal Budget is also a program, the main threads of which extend into the nineties. That program does not provide for a reduction of U.S. military spending: instead, it almost doubles it in 5 years. Those are just a few of Washington's realities that one cannot fail to take into account.

LAWYER DISCUSSES CASE AGAINST U.S. BUSINESSMAN

PM081255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 87 p 3

[Interview with G.P. Padva, member of the Moscow City Collegium of Lawyers, by Special Correspondent V. Lapskiy: "Hearing Set"; date and place not stated; first four grafs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Some time ago we reported that IZVESTIYA had brought a suit for slander in the Moscow City Court against U.S. citizen R.P. Gregoryan, owner of the California firm California International Trade (CIT). The editorial office has received numerous letters whose authors are interested in the reasons prompting the editorial office to bring the suit against Gregoryan.

We should like to recall what went before. In November 1984 our newspaper published a comment on Gregoryan under the heading "Two-Faced Merchant." [paragraph continues]

The comment spoke of the activity, and not just the commercial activity, of the owner of CIT, which engaged in the sale of medical and laboratory equipment in our country. The Soviet Union accounted for the majority of its sales. In the early eighties CIT received accreditation from us. Trade with the USSR brought Gregoryan a good income. Everything would have continued if the firm's owner had conducted business correctly and had not violated the laws and rules of our country, about which he was perfectly well informed.

Trade relations with Gregoryan were halted. As we can see, the subsequent IZVESTIYA publication which appeared 2 years ago stung him to the quick. Wherever he could, in interviews with the correspondents of U.S. and other publications and from the radio, he slandered our newspaper and in doing so tried to take cover under U.S. laws.

IZVESTIYA's interests in court are represented by the eminent lawyer G.P. Padva, a member of the Moscow City collegium of lawyers. IZVESTIYA Special Correspondent V. Lapskiy talks with him.

[Lapskiy] Genrikh Pavlovich, you have familiarized yourself with the materials connected with Gregoryan's name. What can you tell us about him?

[Padva] Rafael Paul Gregoryan (in Moscow he asked to be called Rafael Pavlovich) was born in the city of Kislovodsk in 1927 and was taken across the ocean by his parents when he was very young. He studied at California University and has a bachelor and master of arts and a perfect knowledge of Russian -- that is an important fact. In the sixties he traded in West Europe. He set up a commercial firm in the California city of Palo Alto and for nearly 15 years he traded with our country and made frequent and lengthy visits to the Soviet Union. For many years relations between him and his Soviet clients remained fair. The range of his acquaintances in Moscow expanded constantly and there were frequent guests to his apartment, which was furnished in the "Russian" style. Gregoryan was a hospitable host and emphasized his love for everything Russian. Later everyone could see what was behind this love.

In preparing for the trial I looked through clips from many U.S. newspapers and magazines. They write that the Californian businessman is sociable and has a ready smile -- good qualities for a businessman. He had the ability to gain people's confidence and to woo them but, alas, he frequently abused this ability, resorting to illicit means. There is substantial evidence on this score.

What more is there to add? In published interviews and those broadcast on Western radio, Gregoryan uses abusive words and expressions unworthy of a bachelor and master of sciences. We will quote them in court.

He had no hesitation in misinforming the U.S. public, distributing a distorted text of the article "Two-Faced Merchant" in Russian. This will be stated in court. "Amendments" have obviously deliberately been made to the text, for instance "U.S. reactionary circles" has been changed to "U.S. official circles," "the American (that is Gregoryan) used" has been changed to "America used," the word "unofficial" has been changed to "illegal," and so forth. With these "inaccuracies" the IZVESTIYA article naturally took on a different coloring. Gregoryan wanted to present matters as though, in exposing him, IZVESTIYA had in mind the United States as a whole.

[Lapskiy] Gregoryan alleges that the newspaper discredited him by claiming that he bribed several employees of Soviet institutions with which he was maintaining business contacts. What have you to say on this subject?

[Padva] I would not like to anticipate the trial. The court will take the final decision on the question. But there are facts which are well known and undisputed. Gregoryan gave bribes and did not restrict himself to small items: He was unstinting and gave sheepskin jackets and Japanese electronic equipment and other items. In June 1986 THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE wrote: "Gregoryan has denied the charges. But yesterday he declined to give a direct reply when he was asked whether he had ever given bribes to Soviet officials in doing business with them. Let's say, he said, that we did nothing that others did not do."

[Lapskiy] Perhaps Gregoryan believed that he was not bribing anyone, that he was acting in accordance with what are so to speak conventional methods accepted among Western businessmen?

[Padva] I cannot agree with that. Several former employees of Soviet institutions who have had dealings with Gregoryan and taken large gifts from him have admitted it. They include G. Barashkov and S. Chirvinskiy. They were put on trial and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. If I, as a lawyer, had to defend any of them, I suppose I would submit a plea on the institution of criminal proceedings against Gregoryan for giving bribes under Article 174 of the RSFSR Criminal Code. Incidentally, when the case of Barashkov was being investigated Gregoryan himself told the investigator that he had given "presents" for services rendered, including expensive presents. For instance, he had given him a sheepskin jacket. Naturally, Gregoryan's testimony was not entirely frank but many of the facts involved in the bribing of Barashkov were confirmed by other witnesses.

[Lapskiy] Perhaps Gregoryan behaved in that way because under U.S. laws there was nothing reprehensible or illegal about his actions?

[Padva] I want to stress the following point. From the viewpoint of Soviet legislation there cannot be the slightest doubt regarding Gregoryan's bribes -- those whom he bribed have been convicted and the verdict passed on them is tantamount to law. But such actions are also prohibited under U.S. laws. A special provision in U.S. law requires that the President "teli all heads of U.S. diplomatic missions to inform their host governments that the U.S. Government's general policy stemming from the constitution forbids U.S. Government employees from accepting gifts and awards of more than minimal value." At present that value is set at $100. Expensive items like a sheepskin jacket or Japanese electronic equipment presented to state employees thus cannot be regarded as gifts.

I want to stress that Gregoryan's claim that he had done nothing that other Western businessmen had not done in Moscow does not accord with the truth, to put it mildly. As far as I know, the withdrawal of accreditation from Gregoryan's firm is the first and only such instance in the Soviet Union. Incidentally, according to information in my possession, the overwhelming majority of businessmen accredited in Moscow have greeted this decision of the Soviet authorities with understanding.

[Lapskiy] Was great damage caused by these actions of Gregoryan's?

[Prava] Undoubtedly, both material and moral damage. By his bribes he corrupted those who took them. The officials who had received gifts from Gregoryan told him in advance how much currency had been earmarked for the acquisition of specific equipment, that is they gave away official information entrusted to them. As a result the contract with CIT was concluded under terms unfavorable to the Soviet side. Our losses from these actions of Gregoryan's, it was established during the trials of Barashkov, Chirvinskiy, and others were very tangible.

[Lapskiy] What else is Gregoryan trying to accuse our newspaper of?

[Padva] He is claiming everywhere that the newspaper falsely called him a spy. I would not like to go into this question before the start of the trial. I shall comment on just one fact. IZVESTIYA's comment on Gregoryan 2 years ago stated: "What was obvious above all was his purposeful activity in establishing contacts with specialists from various Soviet institutions traditionally of interest to the U.S. intelligence organs." Did Gregoryan use the information he obtained exclusively for his own purposes? It is hard to answer that question. I have in front of me INK magazine for January this year. I quote: "The CIA and the State Department have both refused to comment on whether Gregoryan was a spy." Strictly speaking, IZVESTIYA did not state that it had proof of a direct link between the owner of CIT and the U.S. intelligence services. It wrote that Gregoryan's behavior was arousing natural suspicion in many of the people with whom he was dealing in our country. I shall make one further quotation from the same INK article: "In the early seventies, when Gregoryan was only beginning, the U.S. intelligence organs would routinely interrogate U.S. businessmen who had returned from the Soviet Union. As the United States did not have enough sources there, the government was eager for any tasty news items from which it could form a picture of progress in the USSR. For instance, by knowing what type of medical equipment the Soviet needs, U.S. staffers could draw certain conclusions regarding the state of some technologies there." As you can see, IZVESTIYA has reported nothing more than INK. And here is what the SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS of 25 November 1984 reported: "Gregoryan denies the suggestion that he is maintaining permanent contacts with U.S. intelligence; at the same time he states that CIA agents turned to him frequently in the sixties, when he was working in West Europe."

[Lapskiy] To all appearances, Gregoryan went too far in his actions against IZVESTIYA. On 13 November, as a result of his pressure on the authorities, marshals of the court entered the apartment of L. Koryavin, and IZVESTIYA correspondent in Washington, and confiscated a typewritter. He have learned that in last November a sequestration order was placed on the accounts of the USSR Foreign Trade Bank at the New York branch of the Bank of America, as a result of which these accounts were blocked. It is a case of the violation of international laws and rules, is it not? How would you comment on this?

[Padva] These questions go beyond the framework of what will be examined at the Moscow city court. The actions you have described are connected with the decision of the U.S. court regarding Gregoryan's suit to "punish" the newspaper for the allegedly false information it had published and those who had withdrawn his accreditation. All this was illegal. Gregoryan had indeed gone too far. Essentially his actions are of a provocative nature. He is misinforming the U.S. court and misleading the public. As for the actions against the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, they are also blatantly illegal. That bank has nothing to do with Gregoryan's case.

[Lapskiy] Will anyone be present in court on behalf of the defendant?

[Padva] In accordance with Soviet law the Moscow City Court has sent a copy of IZVESTIYA's petition to the United States. Until 12 January he has the right to send to the court his views and objections. After 12 January the court will set the date for the examination of the case. It is planned to hold an open court session. The defendant has the right to defend his interests in court either personally or through his representative. I want to note that in accordance with the requirements of Article 7 of the RSFSR Civil Code, it is for the defendant to prove the correctness of his accusations, in this case against IZVESTIYA. So far I do not know how Gregoryan will act and whether he will defend his rights personally or through a representative.

PAKISTAN HELD 'CAPTIVE' BY U.S. MILITARISM

PM081143 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jan 87 Second Edition p 5

[Colonel A. Ivanov article; "In Thrall to Washington. Pakistan: Following the Course of Confrontation With Neighbors"]

[Text] Recently a number of Western news agencies have been circulating reports that the Pakistani Administration is taking measures to legalize the use of its naval bases, ports, and airfields by U.S. warship and aircraft operating in the Indian Ocean zone. Thus UPI, citing a statement by a Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman, reported that Islamabad has agreed to open Karachi and other ports to free entry by U.S. ships. It is well known that some of these ships carry nuclear weapons.

The press agency emphasizes that this decision has been made as a result of talks with U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who has paid an official visit to Pakistan.

Even before this, Pakistan occupied a special place in U.S. plans. Back at the dawn of the "cold war" the Pakistani regime was dragged onto the Pentagon's militarist merry-go-round. A Pakistani-U.S. "mutual aid treaty" was signed 19 May 1954 in Karachi. In October 1955 Pakistan became a member of the aggressive Baghdad Pact (known as CENTO after 1958). And 5 March 1959 saw the signing of a "cooperation agreement" whereby the United States pledges to give the Pakistani regime military assistance, including the use of its own armed forces. In this way the "legal" basis was created for possible aggressive U.S. and Pakistani actions in the region.

Subsequently, in view of the downfall of the feudal Daud regime in Afghanistan in 1978 and the overthrow of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's pro-U.S. monarchy in Iran, Washington took urgent measures aimed at strengthening in every possible way the Pakistani regime, which it found to its liking, and stepping up U.S.-Pakistani ties and cooperation. The resolution of this task was made much easier by the fact that the Islamabad authorities themselves, hoping to get dollar handouts and to obtain a guarantee of the regime's stability, hastened to signal to Washington their readiness to be a U.S. strongpoint in the region.

Since the early eighties, new favors have been showered on the Pakistani Administration like manna from heaven. Since 1981 Pakistan has been one of the main recipients of U.S. military-economic aid. This totaled $3.2 billion in 1981-1986. Washington is earmarking $4.02 billion for Islamabad in 1987-1993. In the last few years alone the Pakistani Army has received from the United States over 200 M48A5 tanks, around 200 large-caliber howitzers, 40 F-16 fighter-bombers, dozens of helicopter gunships, "TOW" antitank guided missiles, 120 units of the "Stinger" portable antiaircraft missile complex, "Harpoon" antiship missiles, various munitions, and modern facilities for communications and electronic countermeasures.

The Pakistani military's appetities are growing. Foreign press agency reports are citing figures regarding a new request prepared by the Pakistani side whereby Islamabad is hoping to obtain from the United States an additional consignment of F-16 aircraft and "Cobra-TOW" fire support helicopters, tanks, self-propelled guns, multiple rocket lauchers, antiaircraft guns, "Lance" operational-tactical missiles, "Copperhead" laser homing artillery shells, radar early warning systems, and other armaments.

The campaign by the U.S. ruling circles to cajole and politically "prime" the Pakistani regime has attained unprecedented dimensions.

Ranking representatives of the present U.S. Administration and former administrations, senators and congressmen, Pentagon generals, and representatives of the U.S. special services regularly visit Islamabad. In October-November alone the visitors included, aside from Weinberger, as already mentioned, General Crist, commander of the Central Command (Centcom), former U.S. President Carter, and a number of other U.S. figures.

The U.S. visitors made every effort to harness Pakistan still more tightly to their militarist chariot. It is hard not to agree with the newspaper AL-SAFIR, which wrote: "The Pakistani Administration's cooperation with the U.S. Defense Department has reached such dimensions that it is already possible to speak of the creation of a U.S.-Pakistani strategic military alliance that seriously threatens India, Iran, Afghanistan, and other states in the region."

Indeed, more and more elements of precisely that kind of character are appearing in U.S.-Pakistani cooperation. For instance, the Islamabad regime accepted as fitting and proper the inclusion of the country's territory within the Centcom zone of responsibility. In practice, this means that the United States can deploy its troops in Pakistan on any convenient pretext. The question of stationing contingency stockpiles of U.S. fuel and lubricants on Pakistani territory is being studied. Pakistani airfields are regularly used by U.S. patrol aircraft operating in the Indian Ocean zone.

The Pakistani leadership and the U.S. Administration are coordinating their political actions increasingly closely. This can be seen particularly clearly in the so-called "Afghan question." Islamabad obediently follows the course determined by Washington, a course whose main reference points are nonrecognition of people's power in the DRA, disregard of existing realities, the expansion of support for the Afghan counterrevolution, the dragging of other countries into anti-Afghan activities, and the creation of obstacles to a political settlement of the situation surrounding the DRA. The framework for the coordination of subversive work against the people's power in Afghanistan is such that the Pakistani authorities effectively lose the ability to make independent decisions. The result of all this is that the "undeclared war" unleashed by Washington against Democratic Afghanistan is waged from Pakistani territory.

Other facts also attest to the dangerous nature of U.S.-Pakistani relations. Thus, the U.S. Administration is deliberately ignoring the numerous warnings it has received regarding the continuing work in Pakistan to create nuclear weapons. Moreover, the White House is continuing to assure U.S. legislators that Islamabad's nuclear program is exlusively peaceful. In a 27 October message to Congress, President Reagan stated that Pakistan possesses no nuclear explosive devices. Events linked with the secret weapons deliveries to Iran have graphically demonstrated the work of such assurances from the White House.

The U.S. attempts to push the Islamabad regime into risky adventures against its neighbors pose a particular danger to the cause of peace in the region and to the fate of the Pakistani people themselves. It is this aim that is served by the warnings, regularly repeated with various variations by U.S. officials, that "the United States will not remain on the sidelines if Pakistan is attacked." A public statement of this kind was made, for instance, by R. Dawson, chairman of the U.S. House Armed Services Committee, who headed a U.S. delegation to Islamabad. U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan D. Hinton and other officials had previously made remarks in a similar vein. Their inflammatory thrust is perfectly clear -- they are telling Pakistan: Don't worry, throw caution to the winds; we will protect you!

The Reagan administration's attempt to foist on Islamabad its own "services" -- in the shape of the sending to Pakistan of U.S. E-3A (AWACS) early warning and control aircraft -- look particularly provocative. The Pakistanis are being strenuously persuaded that they badly need them because of the "increase Soviet threat." However, it is well known that this threat has never existed and will never exist. The guarantee of this is the principled course of the Soviet Union and the DRA leadership of reaching a political settlement of the problems caused by the aggressive actions against sovereign Afghanistan carried out from Pakistan's territory. Under the pretext of a mythical "Soviet threat," the United States, which has already stationed E-3A aircraft in Saudi Arabia on the pretext of the "Iranian threat," is now attempting to acquire a new base for them in the region, thereby taking yet another step down the road of expanding its military presence on Pakistani territory.

Another U.S. calculation can also be seen -- to increase by means of promises of military aid and support to Pakistan its confidence of total license and impunity in carrying out subversive activity against the DRA and India and to entrench Islamabad in positions of anti-Sovietism and confrontation with its neighbors. In provoking the Pakistani leadership to further exacerbate its relations with the Soviet Union, the DRA, and India, the White House is clearly hoping to create the conditions for the total political enslavement of Islamabad. I do not think that the Pakistani leaders themselves greatly liked all this. But more and more facts attest that, enticed by the dubious advantages of building a "special relationship" with the United States, they have dragged the country into the trap, making it Washington's captive.

The words of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have an extremely topical ring now: "We are in favor of good, decent [dobryy] relations with the Pakistani people, and approaches must be found making it possible to arrive at such relations. Other roads lead to unpredictable things, and we should all remember that. I think that this is also entirely relevant to the Pakistani Government."

Today's political realities, and above all the interests of the Pakistani people themselves, urgently demand that the Islamabad authorities make a sober assessment of all the possible consequences of their blind following of the course impose by Washington.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

LD091131 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), has received Triloki Nath Kaul, the ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR, at the latter's request.

During the meeting, there was an exchange of views on matters of Soviet-Indian relations in the light of the recent visit to India by Mikhail Gorvachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Some international problems were touched upon as well.

SRV REPULSION OF CHINESE BORDER ATTACK REPORTED

PM081627 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 87 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "VNA Report"]

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Jan -- The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY [VNA] reports that on the morning of 5 January Chinese troops of around infantry division strength, under cover of artillery and mortar fire, carried out aimed raids in a number of sections of Vietnamese territory in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province.

Vietnamese border troops repulsed these attacks, put 500 border-violators out of action, and captured a substantial number of weapons, the news agency notes.

The Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes today that these armed raids were carefully prepared and were aimed at seizing a number of heights on Vietnamese territory. The successful repulsion of these Chinese infantry division serves as a serious warning.

Vietnam, the newspaper notes, has always respected and continues to respect the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and has confirmed its goodwill, stating its readiness to hold talks on normalizing relations any time, anywhere, and at any level. However, our Army and people are more than ever displaying their resolve to defend the motherland's sacred borders.

'Sharp Tension' on Border

LD091114 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Hanoi January 9 TASS -- The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) reports that sharp tension is keeping on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

Throughout January 7 the Chinese side, the report says, was shelling a number of areas of Vi Xuyen District (Ha Tuyen Province) and mounted attacks in force against high grounds located in Vietnamese territory not far from the border.

The Vietnamese servicemen repulsed the intruders, putting out of action about 900 Chinese servicemen and capturing military equipment.

The Command of the Armed Forces of Vi Xuyen District, proceeding from humane motives, allowed the Chinese side to pick of the dead bodies on the battlefield, VNA pointed out.

LEADERSHIP SENDS JUBILEE GREETINGS TO PRK

PM091147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 87 First Edition p 1

[USSR leading bodies' congratulations to PRK on anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council;

Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK National Assembly;

Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers ardently congratulate you, the KPRP Central Committee, the State Council, National Assembly, and Council of Ministers of the PRK, and the entire fraternal Cambodian people on the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRK.

In carrying out the decisions of the Fifth KPRP Congress, People's Cambodia is firmly following the path of creating the material and spiritual prerequisites for the gradual transition to building socialism. The Cambodian people are actively working on implementing the targets of the first 5-year program of socioeconomic restoration and development which is geared to implementing profound transformations in the young republic's social, political, and economic life.

Cambodian working people have been forced to build a new life in conditions of continuing hostile intrigues by the forces of imperialism and reaction. The PRK's resolve and steadfastness in the defense of revolutionary gains and its consistent peace-loving foreign-policy course have earned it the deep respect of the progressive people in the world.

Together with fraternal Vietnam and Laos, Cambodia consistently advocates a political settlement of the problems that exist in Southeast Asia, equal cooperation and peaceful collaboration among the states in the Asia-Pacific region, and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

The Soviet Union notes with satisfaction that Soviet-Cambodian relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are steadily developing and deepening for the benefit of both countries' peoples and in the interests of world peace and socialism.

The Soviet Union is fully resolved to continue strengthening the ties of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the PRK, to give the Cambodian people all-round support in their struggle for social progress, in defense of the legitimate right to a free and sovereign life, and for peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, and to closely coordinate joint efforts in order to implement the concept of a nonviolent world free from nuclear weapons.

We Wish you, dear comrades, and the entire fraternal Cambodian people new successes in implementing the tasks set by the 5th KPRP Congress and in laying the foundations for a future socialist society.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers.

ALIYEV HOLDS 'WARM' TALKS WITH POLISH MINISTER

LD081603 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1547 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan (TASS) -- Questions of the further development and deepening of cooperation in the field of trade, the mutual exchange of consumer goods, and improving their variety and quality were examined today by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Jerzy Jowiak, PPR minister of internal trade and services. The conversation, which was held in the Kremlin, passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES OUTGOING GDR AMBASSADOR

LD082351 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] During a conversation which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Egon Winkelmann, member of the SED Central Committee, ambassador of the GDR in the USSR, expressed satisfaction with the development of all-round ties between the two fraternal countries based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The minister today received the ambassador in connection with the latter's completion of his tour of duty and departure for home.

Resolve to strengthen in every way the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, to raise the effectiveness of their interaction within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA in the interests of strengthening peace and international security was expressed during the conversation.

Eduard Ambrosiyevich Shevardnadze gave a high appraisal of Winkelmann's contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR. Also today, Comrade Shevardnadze organized a dinner in honor of Winkelmann.

HONECKER DISCUSSES ARMS ISSUES, REYKJAVIC

PM081258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Eliminate Nuclear Weapons. E. Honecker Interview"]

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jan -- Appraising the effect of 1986 in the sphere of international life, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, declared that real opportunities to eliminate nuclear weapons emerged at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik. But they did not materialize because the United States sacrificed them to SDI, the GDR leader stressed, answering questions by the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. The interview was published by the GDR press.

An even more unrestrained arms race increases the threat of nuclear war. A further buildup of the arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons will not result in greater security. This is why the international public continues to insist that nuclear weapons be eliminated. The Soviet side is making serious efforts to continue the discussion which began in Reykjavik. A compromise is possible, but it depends on the U.S. Administration, E. Honecker noted.

Replying to another question, he declared that the GDR acclaims the new style of leadership in the Soviet Union. Moscow is advancing important initiatives in both domestic and foreign policy. We believe that this will have a positive effect on the socialist community and on international relations.

Recalling the importance of the GDR and CSSR proposals for the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons and a nuclear-free corridor in Europe, he pointed out the imperative need to solve the problem of universal disarmament. Both German states could make their contribution to central Europe's liberation from nuclear arsenals, E. Honecker said, categorically rejecting the thesis that the presence of nuclear weapons in Europe allegedly guarantees its peace.

As for the GDR's relations with the FRG, he noted that they, just as the GDR's relations with other Western states, are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. We do not make our policy dependent on the composition of other countries' governments. As regards the present government in Bonn, the GDR leader stressed, people there -- particularly on the eve of the January elections -- imagine that it is possible to ignore realities and build relations with us on the basis of long-discredited doctrines.

GDR'S STOPH CITED ON GORBACHEV PEACE EFFORTS

LD052029 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw January 5 TASS -- Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), in an interview published in RZECZPOSPOLITA newspaper today, highly appreciated the Soviet Union's peace initiatives concerning a stage-by-stage elimination of all types of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

He also pointed out the importance of the programme, put forward at the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, for a reduction in the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

"The initiative got a new powerful impulse as a result of the large-scale proposals advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik".

"Unfortunately, the opportunity to conclude agreements at the historic meeting was missed as a result of the stance of the Ronald Reagan administration", the chairman of the GDR's Council of Ministers emphasized.

PETROVSKIY CONSULTATIONS IN PARIS VIEWED

LD082250 Moscow TASS in English 2241 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Paris January 9 TASS -- Soviet-French political consultations have been held here. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Vladimir Petrovskiy took part in them.

In the course of the consultations there was an indepth exchange of views on the question of banning chemical weapons and concluding a relevant convention already in 1987. Also discussed were some other problems of disarmament and developing cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and nuclear energy. The question of putting into action the preparatory mechanism of an international conference on the Middle East settlement was studied. A meeting was held with the French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond.

The USSR Ambassador in France Yakov Ryabov took part in the consultations and conversations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RYZHKOV VISIT TO FINLAND

Visits Palace, Attends Concert

PM081247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Stay in Finland"]

[Text] Helsinki, 6 Jan -- N.I. Ryzhkov has visited the Finlandia Palace. There he familiarized himself with an exhibition of materials of the CSCE, which was held in that palace in 1975.

Then the lofty guest attended a concert of works by Finnish composers played by the symphony orchestra of the Jean Sibelius Musical Academy.

N.I. Ryzhkov made an entry in the palace's honored visitors book.

Koivisto Speaks at Dinner

PM081627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by Finnish President M. Koivisto at 6 January Helsinki dinner for N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, under the general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Excerpts] It gives me great pleasure, M. Koivisto said, to cordially welcome you, Mr Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, your wife, and those accompanying you on your arrival in Finland, where great significance is attached to your visit. [passage omitted on historical Soviet-Finnish relations]

Your visit is taking place at a remarkable period in the development of international life. The entire disarmament process is at a turning point. The prospects opened up as a result of the Reykjavik summit meeting show that there are real opportunities for considerably reducing and even eliminating existing nuclear weapon systems.

Great hopes are pinned on the talks on nuclear and space arms that are resuming in Geneva in the middle of this month. We hope that results will be achieved as quickly as possible at those talks. Equally we hope that it will be possible to embark in the very near future on talks on arms reduction from the Atlantic to the Urals -- talks that are important from the viewpoint of European security.

It is to be regretted that the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions announced by the Soviet Union did not lead to their total prohibition. At the same time, we have noted the readiness expressed by the Soviet Union to begin talks on a nuclear test ban. Finland for its part is seeking to help achieve a total nuclear test ban, in particular by participating in the development of seismic monitoring systems.

In our immediate vicinity, in the north of Europe, the situation as a whole remains unchanged from the viewpoint of international politics and not dependent on variations in tension. The maintenance of stability in the future will undoubtedly accord with the interests also of states situated outside this region.

All northern countries are paying attention to the growing naval activeness in the sea regions adjacent to northern Europe and also to the changes caused by the development of military technology. In accordance with its traditional policy Finland is seeking for its part to ensure the maintenance of stability in northern Europe, in particular by advancing initiatives on the elaboration of confidence-building measures. We hope that an accord on such measures would also prove possible in respect to sea regions. The Soviet Union, Norway, and Sweden have expressed constructive opinions in this same direction.

The idea of enshrining the virtual nuclear-free status of northern Europe in a treaty has entered a noteworthy stage, for it is proposed to set up a pan-northern working group at the level of officials to elucidate questions associated with the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe.

The Soviet Union's reports of new steps and proposals attesting to your country's readiness to promote the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe with specific measures on its part have been welcomed in Finland.

The process begun by the CSCE has become a constant positive factor helping to strengthen the security and the mutual cooperation of the conference participant states. This process is important to Finland because it affords us an opportunity to participate in an exchange of opinions and in decisionmaking on questions of our continent's security and, thus, our own security. The positive result of the Stockholm conference strengthened the potential of the all-European process to promote also the strengthening of military security in Europe. From the viewpoint of the legitimacy [deyesposobnost] and continuity of the all-European process, it would now be even more important than before to make concrete progress in Vienna on all sections of the Helsinki Final Act. Together with other neutral and nonaligned countries, Finland seeks actively to promote the achievement of solutions in this direction at the Vienna meeting of representatives of the participant countries.

In conclusion M. Koivisto said:

Mr Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are stable and are characterized by dynamic development, for indefatigable efforts are being made in both countries to develop these relations.

M. Koivisto wished the Soviet people successes in their creative labor and spoke out for the traditional good-neighborly friendship and mutual trust between the two countries' peoples.

Ryzhkov Activities Noted

LD080048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by "special correspondents" A. Tikhomirov and S. Iyezuitov]

[Excerpt] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov's official visit to Finland is continuing. The high-level meeting is a reflection of the continuity of our relations. This was said today just before the start of the talks between Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Kalevi Sorsa. [video shows street scene, followed by shots of car pulling up and Ryzhkov emerging] Such visits are already a tradition, and visits to the Hakaniemi district of Helsinki are also a tradition that is dear to Soviet people, for it is here that the house in which Lenin lived in August 1917 is located. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov today placed flowers by the memorial plaque and visited the museum of Vladimir Ilich, which was established and is painstakingly maintained by members of the Finland-USSR Society. [video shows Ryzhkov placing flowers]

Also today, Comrade Ryzhkov laid a wreath at the grave of the outstanding Finnish politician Juho Kusti Paasikivi, who established the foundations of good-neighborliness and cooperation with our country. A wreath was also laid beside the burial place of the great Finnish citizen Urho Kekkonen. [video shows wreath-laying ceremonies]

Talks between the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the prime minister of Finland began at 1000, Helsinki time, in the building of the republic's state council. [video shows arrival of the two delegations] It was emphasized that a long-term and planned character is inherent in our economic ties. For many years, the Soviet Union has been Finland's biggest trading partner, and, for its part, Finland figures among the Soviet Union's main trading partners having a market economy, despite the fact that many of these countries are 10 times larger than Finland. [video shows animated conversation between the two negotiating teams]

The signing of corresponding agreements and protocols also took place today. Mauno Koivisto, the president of the republic, attended the signing. [video shows Ryzhkov and Kalevi Sorsa signing documents]

In accordance with the schedule of the visit, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Kalevi Sorsa and the officials accompanying them left by special train for Finland's third largest town, Turku. [video shows Helsinki station with flags, Ryzhkov boarding train, then correspondent, presumably Tikhomirov, seated in train, addressing camera]

The leaders' train has just passed through the small town of Kirkkonummi, where, after the war, there was a large Soviet naval base. More than 30 years ago, the area was returned to Finland, embodying our good-neighborly relations with that country. There is no need to talk about our friendly relations. At any rate, no discussion of the subject arises here in the press car.

Briefly, about the documents that were signed today: first, an agreement about cooperation in space: If not Finns themselves, then at least their technology and equipment will soon be in space. There is an agreement, on the basis of which our countries will regularly exchange information on nuclear installations -- and, in the case of an accident, exchange information urgently. There is a protocol on mutual deliveries of goods in 1987. It is emphasized, moreover, that the export of Soviet goods is increasing.

There is a contract for oil supplies, and an agreement on setting up a joint enterprise by our Inturist agency and the Finnish joint-stock company Finnair. Fifty-one percent of the shares will belong to us, forty-nine percent to Finland. Another agreement is on the basic principles for the setting up within the Soviet Union, jointly with the Finnish EKA industrial consortium, of a plant for the treatment of polymer waste. And, of course, there is cooperation in the production of a great many machines, machine tools, [word indistinct], mining machinery, and so on.

And this evening, a visit to the Auran shoe factory in Turku. [video shows Ryzhkov, others visiting factory] [passage omitted]

Speaks at Reception

LD080054 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today, the Turku town council arranged a reception in honor of the leader of the Soviet Government. Speaking at it, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov expressed cordial gratitude to the town authorities for the warm and friendly reception he had been given. He noted that Soviet-Finnish cooperation not only serves the interests of our peoples, but also has great international value. The world today would look better if other states also based their relations on the principles of equality, respect, sovereignty, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs, Comrade Ryzhkov emphasized.

Visits Monument, Shipyard

LD081732 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Helsinki January 8 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, now on an official visit in Finland, this morning laid flowers to the monument to Vladimir Lenin in the town of Turku.

The monument was presented to Turku by Leningrad, its twinned city, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Finland's independence.

The local joint stock society Faertsila is widely known in the world as a major builder of ships of the most diverse designation. Starting with 1932 it was built at its yards about 500 ships for the Soviet Union. The USSR accounts for some 40 per cent of this concern's exports.

Nikolay Ryzhkov acquainted himself with the organisation of work at Vaertsila. In more than fifty years of cooperation with the USSR the yard visited by the Soviet premier has built 355 ships. Vaertsila is a leading designer and builder of ice-breakers. In fact, it accounts for 60 per cent of the world market.

More than 60 ice-breakers and ships capable of sailing in ice-bound seas have been supplied to the Soviet Union. At present two atomic-powered ice-breakers are being designed and built in cooperation with Soviet specialists. The ships will be delivered in 1988 and 1989.

The management of the firm stressed the importance of increasing the import of Soviet machinery and equipment. The concern strives to expand their import.

In accordance with an established tradition in ship-building the management of the concern asked the wife of the Soviet premier, Lyudmila Ryzhkova, to christen a new ship. It was named "Transshelf".

Later in the day Nikolay Ryzhkov returned to Helsinki. On his trip he was accompanied by Kalevi Sora.

Holds Helsinki New Conference

LD082031 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1752 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Helsinki, 8 Jan (TASS) -- A news conference was held here today by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for the journalists covering his visit to the Finnish Republic. In his speech, N.I. Ryzhkov said:

We see our visit to Finland at the invitation of President M. Koivisto and the country's government as a continuation of the friendly dialogue between the leadership of the USSR and Finland. In the course of the visit we are exchanging views on all major issues in a spirit of complete frankness [otkrovennost], trust, and equal partnership.

The main outcome of this Soviet-Finnish meeting is that we have once again satisfied ourselves as to the significance of the potential for trust and mutual understanding between our countries. The talks with President M. Koivisto and Prime Minister K. Sorsa, the visits to industrial enterprises, and the other meetings have made it possible to satisfy ourselves as to the strength of the bonds of friendship and good-neighborliness linking the Soviet and Finnish people.

In a complicated international situation the USSR and Finland are clearly demonstrating how states with different social structures can and should build their relations, and how it is necessary to act in order for a policy of peaceful coexistence to be firmly established in the world community. Confidence and cooperation -- these are the important aims which it is necessary constantly to remember in the conduct of international affairs. It is precisely this approach that has made Soviet-Finnish relations an important factor in European and world affairs.

A detailed talk has been held with the leadership of Finland concerning problems in the development of the international situation. The situation in the world is alarming; it demands of each state -- of all of us -- new, bold, political thinking and urgent, decisive action to avert the threat of nuclear war which hangs over humanity, and to revive detente to put an end to the arms race.

Our program for a nonnuclear world put forward in the well-known statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of 15 January last year, and the concept of an all-embracing system of international security which was adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, serve the resolution of this most important task of humanity.

We note with satisfaction that the talks have once again shown the proximity of views of the USSR and Finland on the main international questions, and have confirmed a common interest in improving the political climate and the readiness to search for solutions to conflict situations in the world. This is a promising basis on which we will continue to work.

The Soviet Union highly values the level of relations attained with its northern neighbor. The policy of trust and good-neighborliness with Finland was bequeathed to us by the founder of the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin, whose signature is on the decree on recognizing the state independence of Finland. Now, in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 70th anniversary of Finland's independence, the living, immutable link between these historic events is to be seen with particular clarity. The history of relations between our countries, relations which were not always smooth, dictates the necessity of regarding what has been achieved by joint efforts with special attention and concern.

The spirit of mutual trust and equal partnership today permeates the entire many-sided complex of cooperation between our countries. It shows up constantly in the interaction of the USSR and Finland in the international arena, in contacts at all levels, in new agreements and contracts, and in everyday matters.

In a spirit of trust and equal partnership the leaders of the USSR and Finland conduct between themselves a constant, fruitful dialogue which plays a central role in ensuring the forward development of bilateral ties and in implementing tasks common to our states for strengthening peace and mutual understanding between peoples. Contacts between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President M. Koivisto serve as a guiding line here.

On the instruction of M.S. Gorbachev I have extended an invitation to the president of Finland to come to the Soviet Union on an official visit. We hope the visit will take place this year. The visit of M.S. Gorbachev to Finland is on the agenda. We are certain that new Soviet-Finnish summit meetings will raise our relationship to higher levels and will further highlight their international importance.

In discussing the prospects of Soviet-Finnish relations we were once again assured: The determination to proceed further with our policy based on the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance is clear. This treaty has served us reliably for nearly 40 years. Extended to the beginning of the next millenium, for our people it represents a bridge to the future.

A distinctive feature of Soviet-Finnish relations is their dynamism. We wish to make our contacts even more varied and jointly to seek new forms of contacts.

Take, for example, the agreement which has just been concluded on cooperation in immediate [operativnyy] notification in the event of nuclear accidents. This is a contribution by our countries to the strengthening of the international regime of safe development of nuclear power generation. And the agreement on cooperation in the sphere of space research expresses our firm intention to promote the idea that space should remain a sphere only for the application of the peaceful efforts of the people -- that space is not the place for military rivalry, and that this should not be the source of any threat to life on earth.

These agreements are an example of constructive cooperation in spheres where politics and economics, and the scientific-technical and humanitarian aspects are closely interwoven. There is no doubt that their importance will increase even more in the future.

Trade and economic links form the sound material base of Soviet-Finnish good-neighborliness. In both countries they are a considerable factor in economic life, and we are striving constantly to improve them.

Today, for the first time we are beginning the creation of joint Soviet-Finnish enterprises, which are a promising form of economic ties. I would call this a new undertaking between you and us, which, without doubt, will also have international significance. The interest that many countries are displaying in this new, and, we are convinced, promising, form of cooperation with the Soviet Union is evident.

The signing of a protocol on trade deliveries in 1987 during the visit and other measures for the maintenance of a high level of trade turnover have graphically demonstrated that matters arising in reciprocal trade can be dealt with successfully by conditions of active efforts from both sides. We consider that the indices envisaged in the intergovernmental agreements for 1986-1990 can be attained.

At the same time I would like to emphasize that we do not intend to reduce things to seeking out solutions only for the next few years. It is essential to be continually and purposefully developing the basis of trade and economic ties between us for the long term. It would seem that the search should be made first and foremost along the lines of using such progressive forms of cooperation as industrial and scientific-technological cooperation, the construction of major projects, including in third countries, and the creation of joint enterprises.

We are willing to continue vigorously encouraging everything that helps to bring our people closer together and to reinforce the atmosphere of good-neighborliness and friendship. And in this it is difficult to overestimate the significance of cooperation and exchanges in the spheres of culture, science, education, and information. I would like to make particular mention of contacts between people, links between trade unions and public organizations, exchange trips and contacts between young people and schoolchildren, and tourism. It is precisely in these ways that we can get to know each other better, achieve mutual spiritual enrichment, strengthen mutual trust, and make efforts on both sides to leave no room for misconceptions or misunderstandings.

We have convinced ourselves of this once again by visiting Finland and having the opportunity to mix with Finns personally and to experience their life.

Even in the short time we have spent in Finland we have been able to feel the pulse of the life of the Finnish people and to acquaint ourselves with their achievements in the economy, science, and culture. We have been won over by the Finns' hospitality and friendliness, by the feelings of respect displayed by them toward our country, and by the profound interest in seeing the policy of friendship and good-neighborliness jointly pursued by us succeed.

In conclusion, N.I. Ryzhkov said: Taking advantage of the occasion, I would like to wish with all my heart for all citizens of Finland peace, success, and prosperity in the new year of 1987!

N.I. Ryzhkov answered numerous questions from the journalists.

More on News Conference

LD082332 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report on 8 January]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on Ryzhkov statement] [Announcer] A correspondent of the BBC television company asked the following:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent, in English with superimposed Russian translation] Do you think that other West European countries can attain the level of Soviet-Finnish relations?

[Ryzhkov] If we are talking of Europe as a whole, I say firmly that we are in favor of, as they say, having the very best of relations with all countries without exception -- without exception -- among which no exception is constituted by Great Britain. It would be wrong to say that we have equable [rovnyye] relations with all countries, but we consider that we have possibilities, as they say, then, of putting them right, these relations, so that they are good. We live, as Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has said on more than one occasion -- we live in a crowded European house, and we must look after that house. [end recording]

Seen Off By Koivisto

LD091400 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Helsinki, January 9 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Nikolay Gorbunov and Vadim Talanov report:

Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who was in Finland on the official visit, today departed [for] home.

At Helsinki-Vanta Airport Nikolay Ryzhkov was seen off by Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, Erkki Pystynen, speaker of parliament, Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister, Paavo Vayrynen, minister for foreign affairs, and other officials.

Among the send-off party were Vladimir Sobolev, ambassador of the USSR to Finland.

The state flags of the USSR and Finland were hoisted at the airport. The state anthems of the two countries were played. Nikolay Ryzhkov and Mauno Koivisto inspected the guard of honour.

Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, Mikhail Busygin, minister of the timber, pulp-and-paper and wood-working industry of the USSR, Vladimir Pavlov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, and Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, left Finland together with Ryzhkov.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

PM081621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 1

["Soviet Government Statement" --IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] The tragically fierce war between Iraq and Iran has been going on for over 6 years, causing much loss of life and devastation and the destruction of material and cultural assets. The socioeconomic development of both countries has been sharply retarded, and the creative potential and efforts of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples are being expended on purposes of mutual extermination.

Inhumane actions such as the utilization of chemical weapons and strikes against civilian targets and population centers that do not contain military targets are being employed during the war. The security of international shipping routes in the Persian Gulf, where merchant ships and tankers, including ships belonging to states that are not party to the conflict, are being attacked, is in jeopardy.

Despite all the efforts made over these years by international organizations and individual countries, it has still not proved possible to secure an end to the bloodshed and the start of political talks between the sides on settling the conflict. Moreover, the scale of the conflict is growing and expanding, which is fraught with adverse consequences for the cause of peace and stability throughout the region, and with the involvement of other countries and forces in it.

This conflict has nothing in common with the interests of the peoples of Iraq and Iran, who have embarked on the path of struggle against imperialism and for the strengthening of national independence, and is advantageous only to those who would like to see the mutual exhaustion and weakening of both sides and, under these condition, the restoration of neocolonialism's positions in the Near and Middle East. It is a factor causing discord and strife among the ranks of the Arab states and complicating the situation in the Nonaligned Movement.

It is no secret that the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is being exploited by imperialist forces to build up their military presence in the Persian Gulf region and to create the conditions for interference in the internal affairs of the states there. On the bogus pretext of defending their own "vital interests," powers many thousands of kilometers away from this region are sending warships there, forming special military commands, holding "Rapid Deployment Force" maneuvers, pressuring the countries there, and threatening their security.

While professing its desire for an end to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the United States is in fact adding fuel to the flames of the war and provoking the further continuation of the bloodshed between the two neighboring countries. In the process Washington is trying to justify its political machinations and behind-the-scenes arms deals by alluding to the so-called "Soviet threat" to the Persian Gulf countries. But is reality what lies behind these fabrications is the neoglobalist intentions of the United States, which would like to dictate its will to the region's peoples.

The Soviet Union unswervingly advocates the speediest ending of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict and the resolution of disputes betweeen Iraq and Iran not on the battlefield, but at the political negotiating table. It has held this position from the beginning -- regardless of the development of the situation in the conflict, including its evolution militarily. The entire course of the war has shown that military means only make a settlement more remote, rather that bringing it close. Despite the complexity and urgency of the problems and contradictions which have accumulated between Iraq and Iran, objectively, no insuperable obstacles exist in the path of an end to the war and the establishment of peace. The main thing is for both sides to display political will and prudence, and the desire to reach mutually acceptable accords taking into account the legitimate interests of both Iraq and Iran. It is necessary to look not to the past, but to the future.

A settlement should be based on the generally acknowleged norms of international law and order -- first and foremost, the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, as well as the confirmation of the borders which existed between Iraq and Iran before the start of the conflict. Both countries -- and this is the demand of the time -- should proceed on the basis that every people has the right to independence and freedom, and the right to choose its own way of life and determine its own destiny.

The speediest settlement of the conflict would meet the interests of the peoples of Iraq and Iran and all countries in the region. It would mean an important step along the path to the general improvement of the international situation.

That is why the Soviet Union considers it timely once again to draw attention now to the need to eliminate the dangerous seat of armed confrontation in the Middle East and prevent its spreading. As for the Soviet Union, it has acted and will act energetically in this direction. This policy is an integral part of the USSR's principled course of eliminating tension and unblocking conflict situations by means of talks taking into account the legitimate interests of all sides and with no foreign interference, and of creating the foundations of security in Asia as a major component in a comprehensive system of international security.

The Soviet Government is prepared to give every assistance to any honest, constructive efforts, including those within the UN framework with the aim of channeling the Iran-Iraq conflict toward a peaceful solution.

People in the Soviet Union, feeling respect and friendship toward the Iranian and Iraqi peoples, sincerely want them to surmount the present tragic stage as soon as possible and establish relations of peace and good-neighborliness with each other.

CHILEAN CP ANNIVERSARY COMMUNIQUE DETAILED

PY062247 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Report on communique issued by Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile on 25 November 1986, marking 65th anniversary of party -- Part I]

[Text] A few weeks ago, the members of the PCCh [Communist Party of Chile] Central Committee who reside in Chile met to hear a report from the Political Commission. The report was unanimously approved. Based on this report and the discussion thereof, work guidelines, which are now being discussed by the entire party, were established. The debate began by admitting that a new situation has emerged, a difficult situation, which must be objectively analyzed and which must be overcome by firmly calling for the struggle of the masses to end the dictatorship, as well as for the unification of all the opposition forces for that purpose.

The popular movement is now sustaining renewed and brutal repression by the fascist regime. The state of siege was declared and, at the same time, it can be observed that the center-right opposition tends to retreat and to keep the communists and the Popular Democratic Movement at an arm's length.

Under the subhead "The Real Origin of the Turn Toward the Center," the communique says: This situation has not emerged without cause. It began to take shape after the national work stoppage on 2-3 July 1986, which was the strongest demonstration against the dictatorship since the fascist coup 13 years ago. The 2-3 July stoppage showed the importance of unity and mass struggle, of social coordination and joint action by all the political forces of the opposition, as well as the possibility of overthrowing the dictatorship through the combative and multiform action of the people.

The Americans themselves recognized that Yankee imperialism fears an advanced democratic outcome in Chile. The Yankees are trying to prevent this by pressuring Pinochet and the bourgeois opposition into an agreement leading to an outcome of a different type, thus avoiding the changes that must be made in the structure of both the state and society. This maneuver will exclude the revolutionary forces from participating in the country's management and, consequently, preserve imperialist interests. This imperialist pressure is a factor that influences the center-right opposition's retreat. The discovery of the arsenals and the attack on Pinochet at the Cajon del Maipo have also contributed to create the situation that we are facing now.

The PCCh Central Committee communique, reporting on the meeting of its members who reside in Chile, under the subhead "The PCCh Position," points out that Pinochet has taken advantage of these events to try to regroup and galvanize his forces, both civilian and military, thus to direct all his forces against our party, to escalate his furious attacks against the entire opposition, and to unleash a campaign of intimidation, as attested by the crimes perpetrated in September. We Communists do not consider that the national sovereignty is violated when a given number of rifles is clandestinely brought into the country to support, at the proper and necessary moment, the struggle of our people to bring down the dictatorship.

Those who arm and fund the Nicaraguan contras do not have authority to speak of these things as they do, because the contras are attacking a democratic and popular regime that succeeded the most brutal Central American tyranny.

In the same way, those in our country who have kept a silence of complicity in the face of this flagrant attack against the national sovereignty of the fraternal Nicaraguan people do not have such authority, either.

As for the attempt on Pinochet's life, our party issued a declaration, maintaining that the action should be analyzed, taking into account the unbearable situation in which the country finds itself, and the permanent criminal behavior of the dictatorship. The communique recalls the thousands of murders that were committed during these past 13 years of tyranny, and it maintains that the large majority of the Chilean people has not condemned the attack, but deplores that it did not succeed. The PCCh appreciates the valiant actions of those who struggle against the dictatorship, even by taking up arms and risking their own lives.

The subhead of another part of the communique we are making public reads: "The Unification of the Opposition Masses." The PCCh notes that it should always be kept in mind that fascism is a brutal, cruel, but ultimately, precarious dictatorship. The tyrant will not be able to patch up the cracks the popular movement has produced in the very ranks of the dictatorship. The Navy, Air Force, and the Carabineros continue to support the idea that Pinochet must not continue in power beyond 1989, and everything indicates that they will not modify that position. The Army itself is not all that united, as is being said behind its commander in chief.

Our national conference discussed the two main views that coexist within the opposition. One view is that of those who seek a purely democratic outcome; and the other is that of those of us who are interested in a popular democratic outcome leading toward socialism. The report to the conference says that a decision cannot be avoided in this regard; a decision must be made in the short or middle term, while the joint struggle against fascism is still under way, to align the various forces behind a common plan that gives priority to the social and political needs of the country. To achieve this goal, it is not only necessary but imperative to have an understanding among these various opposition forces. The party has worked along these lines and, in overcoming more than a few difficulties, it has demonstrated that it is capable of great advances along the road of common actions among all the opposition forces, especially in the area of social coordination. The advances that have been made are now in danger, but we can and must forge ahead.

We are making public the communique from the PCCh Central Committee which was released on 25 November 1986.

Under the subjead "The Crisis Persists," the communique states that neither the political recess nor hesitation can change the current tendencies. These tendencies point to increased antagonism between democracy and dictatorship, and an intensified confrontation between fascism and the nation's majority. In view of this, and without ignoring the problems that have arisen, we must look upon the present difficulties as temporary and circumstancial phenomena. These problems can be overcome only if we maintain our course of action and firmly but flexibly implement our policy.

Pinochet cannot consolidate his position. To do so, he would have to stop being a fascist. Pinochet will not benefit for long by invoking anticommunism in the wake of recent events -- such as the arms caches snd the attack at Cajon del Maipo. He has invoked these incidents to consolidate his position within Armed Forces and to promote division among the opposition by manipulating the conciliatory tendencies. His own policy creates the conditions to neutralize his temporary advantage.

Manifestations of that reality can be found on the international front. The discovery of the arsenals and the attack on Pinochet elicited only minor expressions of solidarity with the tyrant. The declaration of the state of siege, the arrests, and the murders, however, have elicited generalized condemnation and protest. What is happening with the so-called dialogue only serves to demonstrate that objective lines of thought are emerging from the anticommunist ballyhoo. Dialogue with Pinochet is impossible, the communique stresses. It then notes that Pinochet has made it clear that he does not intend to make any concession. On the contrary, he wants to take advantage of the circumstancial situation to smash any obstacle to his remaining in power until 1997.

The center-right parties have been left in the lurch. Once again they had illusions that U.S. imperialism would put them in power, only to see with disappointment and even desperation that their concessions have been good for nothing, except to give Pinochet breathing room. Imperialism has again decided to support the dictatorship. The Yankees' tactic is to pressure the dictator at a time when his maneuvers and threats are weakening him. The main objective of the Yankees' pressure is to seek conciliation, and appeasement of the rightist opposition despite the repressive brutality. Political immobility and exclusion are thus converted into allies of state terrorism.

Many members of those parties do not accept this policy. Once the most difficult moments have passed, broad possibilities present themselves for carrying forward the policy of unity and struggle, popular rebellion by the masses, and confrontation with the dictatorship. This is the policy of the PCCh and the Popular Democratic Movement. The conciliation fiasco is another argument for overthrowing the ruler.

Today we have aired part I of the PCCh communique, which was released on 25 November 1986. Tomorrow, on this program, we will air part of the text published in EL SIGLO.

Part II

PY072126 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Report on communique released by PCCh Central Committee on 25 November 1986, marking 65th anniversary of party -- Part II]

[Text] Under the subhead "The Mass Struggle Is The Key," the communique says that the main catalyst to changing the political picture will be the ability to impart momentum to the mass struggle. It is obvious that the lack of coordination among the various opposition sectors is having a negative effect.

Action in unity will be attained through concrete actions by each sector in support of its own demands and petitions. Each sector should fight for solutions to its problems, staging, for example, human-rights demonstrations.

We must urge our party and our allies to pay more attention to the economic demands of the popular sectors and masses. Now, to struggle only for a solution to economic problems does not lead to in-depth changes. Likewise, to struggle only for political ends entails the risk of sidelining great sectors of the people from the movement, thus delaying the downfall of the dictatorship.

The struggle for a solution to the large and small problems of the masses must be approached as a whole, along with the great political objective of toppling the dictatorship. This is the key to creating a social movement that is strong enough to deliver the death blow to the dictatorship. We must act decisively, with force and energy, keeping in mind that at times like this, our actions are particularly decisive. The morale of the party is good. We must not lower our guard, and we must not lose perspective. To change the present situation we must end the immobility of all fronts. We can do this because the problems we face are real and strongly demand solutions. We cannot settle for waiting until 1989 or 1997.

Under the subhead "The Banner of Unity," the communique continues by saying that the PCCh is still carrying the banner for the unity of all the opposition. This is also the banner against conciliation and the so-called dialogue. However, we are in favor of a democratic dialogue, which must go hand-in-hand with social mobilization. Our final goal is to topple Pinochet, and, to that end, we have to act and struggle so that we all hasten the march toward that goal, regardless of the different roads we take or the different plans we may have for the future democratic regime.

The downfall of the dictatorship is the first and foremost aim. We have never made the downfall of dictatorship conditional upon an advanced democratic outcome. Our hope is that this will happen naturally, but we will not be frustrated with any other type of outcome. Yet, we will not slacken our efforts to move as close as possible to an advanced democratic outcome. The priority the PCCh attaches to overthrowing Pinochet should help the effort for an agreement among opposition sectors and for the revitalization of the social mobilization.

Under the subhead "No Way Out Without Mobilization," the communique says that there are people in the center-right opposition who should draw a lesson from these past weeks: Without social mobilization, there will be no return to true democracy. Although we take the existing difficulties seriously, we believe that because of them, the mass struggle should be gaining momentum in its various forms because of different sectorial, regional, and national problems. By encouraging this struggle, we have created the conditions for the two main camps of the opposition to the dictatorship to undertake common action.

Finally, the communique refers to the party's role. The party has become the determining factor in the balance of power. Unfolding events and the development of the struggle have proven this assertion. This role of the party becomes much more important in these difficult times when there is much more important in these difficult times when there is much confusion, when hesitation is more pronounced, and when conciliation becomes a deceitful alternative.

The people, the workers, and the masses should be clearly and precisely informed of the party's policy and its views regarding the fundamental problems of the nation. When the party can take its word to the masses, the majority listens. To confront the political situation and to move toward the final victory, we need a powerful party with a greater hold on the masses. Despite the difficulties, we can and must gain ground in the struggle for the victory of the cause of freedom in the confrontation with the tyranny. A lot depends on us, on our decisiveness, on our resolve. With a decisive and combative attitude, we can overcome the difficulties and end the cruel dictatorship of Pinochet.

CHEBRIKOV SAYS VOROSHILOVGRAD KGB CHIEF FIRED

PM081447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 87 First Edition p 1

[Letter from USSR KGB Chairman V. Chebrikov under the rubric "Following an Item in PRAVDA": "'Overstepping the Limit'"]

[Text] Following the publication of the article "Overstepping the Limit" by PRAVDA on 4 January 1987, we report on measures taken by the USSR KGB toward staffers of the Ukrainian SSR's Voroshilovgrad Oblast KGB Directorate involved in breaches of socialist legality in the case of V. Berkhin, chief of the SOVETSKIY SHAKHTER journal correspondent's office.

A inspection conducted previously established that A. Dichenko, while chief of the Ukrainian SSR KGB [Oblast] Directorate and in breach of legislation relating to criminal procedure, was party to the unjustified institution of criminal proceedings against and arrest of V. Berkhin by militia organs. As a result of Dichenko's orders, several of his subordinate KGB Directorate staffers were involved in illegal actions against V. Berkhin and other citizens.

Dichenko has been relieved of his duties and dismissed from the KGB organs for having committed the aforementioned actions, which are a discredit to the lofty calling of a Soviet officer.

The chairman of the Ukrainian SSR KGB has been ordered to institute disciplinary proceedings against other staffers of the Ukrainian SSR's Voroshilovgrad Oblast KGB Directorate guilty of illegal actions.

The USSR KGB is taking additional measures to ensure rigorous adherence to legislation in the activity of State Security organs.

V. Chebrikov, chairman of the USSR KGB

'Persecuted' Newsman's Case Reviewed

PM081433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 87 First Edition p 3

[Special Correspondents M. Odinets and M. Poltoranin article under the "Returning to a Previous Article" rubric: "Overstepping the Limit"]

[Text] Voroshilovgrad Oblast -- On 29 November PRAVDA published a report entitled "At the USSR Prosecutor's Office" which described the unlawful arrest of V. Berkhin, chief of the correspondents center of the journal SOVETSKIY SHAKHTER, by law enforcement organs in Voroshilovgrad Oblast. He was accused of hooliganism. When investigating the incident involving the journalist, a team of Moscow lawyers discovered that this "case" had been premeditated. And it was terminated "in the absence of a crime." The chief of the correspondents center returned to his duties and the Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office was instructed to make an official apology to the victim.

Such was the story, in brief.

Soon after the item PRAVDA began receiving letters expressing dissatisfaction at the report. They said that an extraordinary event had taken place but the newspaper had limited itself to a short report. [paragraph continues]

"In the present-day atmosphere of wide-scale openness," workers from Voronezh write, for example, "such things cannot be dismissed so casually."

Readers ask how all this happened and how such patent illegality became possible? Who "orchestrated" the journalist's arrest?

In fact there are many questions arising here. To answer them you have to begin from the beginning, from that ill-fated summer's day (the journalist was under arrest from 18 through 31 June).

Berkhin had lived in Donetsk a long time, and when he took the familiar road to the PRAVDA correspondents centr he did not look around. And even if he had this 56-year-old man would probably not have noticed that he was being kept under careful surveillance by a Voroshilovgrad "snatch squad" consisting of militia majors Ryazanov, Novikov, and Bykov. Berkhin will be at the central newspaper's correspondents center and as he emerged from the doorway he will be seized (why this trap, Viktor Borisovich wondered during the interrogations).

The reason for the arrest was ludicrous: It was alleged that several years before he had been found in a Voroshilovgrad hotel room wearing "nothing but a T-shirt." Nevertheless, they had a warrant signed by the prosecutor: They put Berkhin into a car and went to search his apartment. (Maj V. Bykov's testimony says: "We were briefed on the search in Voroshilovgrad by Colonels V. Gordeyev and S. Fedorchuk. They said that it was necessary to find...documents mentioning the names of workers...of Soviet and party organs.")

And they spent about 5 hours looking for them. They even ripped open a punch bag -- Berkhin's gift to his son who had gone into the Army. They laughed in his face: You lead a strange sort of life, they said -- you have no cut glass in your apartment, no gold, no carpets. Just books. And they confiscated his notebooks, personal notes, and reports intended to be sent to Moscow. He was taken to Voroshilovgrad after midnight. And the interrogation began immediately, without a moment's respite, so to speak. It went on until morning.

It is with good reason that we describe the events of that long day in detail. Incredible events, from the legal standpoint. But it was not ignorance of the law which motivated those powerful people -- it was a carefully planned action that was at work. It was coordinated by A. Dichenko, candidate member of the party obkom bureau. (Yu. Sokolikov, the oblast deputy prosecutor, testified: "Dichenko called me and said straight out that...the question of Berkhin's arrest had to be settled.")

The search lasting many hours and the insults, the night ride into the unknown under heavy guard, and the predawn interrogation, when his head was splitting from the ordeal -- all this was powerful psychological pressure. They were clearly assuming that the will of this no longer young man would break under the strain and that he would become compliant and succumb to this baseness. But they overlooked one thing: That there are people who cannot slander others, no matter what trials you subject them to.

Viktor Borisovich had long realized what they wanted from him. It wasn't just him that "they" needed (although he was the target of the malice of local officials -- he had exposed their abuses).

"'Just for a joke, say that the PRAVDA correspondent who wrote the article entitled "The Clash" (an incisive, critical article by A. Bogachuk in PRAVDA on 12 November 1985 -- authors' note) did so for selfish motives, and we will part company on good terms,' the investigator, Maj Ryazanov, urged me," B. Verkhin explained.

"Then, when I was being released, the major cynically admitted: 'We were hoping that by morning you would expose Bogachuk to us during the interrogation.' There is nothing to pin on that honest man so they dedided to get some false evidence on him. But I could not go against my conscience."

As we have already said, the Berkhin "case" burst like a bubble. In truth there is no knowing how long it would have gone on had the USSR Prosecutor's office not become involved. We shall return to this unprecendented story again but for the moment let us ask: Why are they so hostile to criticism here that they even risked overstepping the line of violating morality and law? The line where tyranny begins. A knowledge of the situation in this region will help you understand that.

Voroshilovgrad Oblast is well known as a major industrial center with developed coal, metallurgical, and chemical industries. This soil is productive, too, and provides big harvests. They are very industrious people here, people who gave the country Aleksey Stakhanov and many other "stars of the first magnitude." Each day hundreds of thousands of people work to strengthen the economy.

For some time, however, certain sycophants had begun linking all successes with the name of V. Goncharenko, first secretary of the party obkom, who was elected to that post in 1973. Indeed, the first secretary has many strong qualities which undoubtedly affect the results. But on the other hand people only mentioned the shortcomings in muted and clearly sympathetic tones, as though the culprits were to be found elsewhere. Praise in the press was taken as due tribute and the rare criticism on the difficult questions was greeted with dissatisfaction.

And yet there were increasingly justified grounds for an in-depth critical analysis. For example, this was not the first year that many people had been alarmed by the lack of attention to the prospects for developing the mines. Producing fuel is considerably more complicated now than it used to be and thus the problems of the modernization and retooling of mining enterprises must be tackled more promptly and in a more considered way. And that is sometimes lacking. As a result, the state does not receive as much coal as it could.

A number of other sectors have also been working below full strength because of lax production organization. For example, how have planned capacities been reached in industry? Far from fully. And for that reason alone the oblast has had an output shortfall amounting to hundreds of millions of rubles a year. The quality of current output is falling. The proportion of top quality output halved last year in comparison with the year before last amounts to just 22 percent.

Or take construction: The labor productivity growth rate there is almost half the plan targets, and this is having an adverse effect on everything, including housing construction. In 1985 the amount commissioned was 150,000 square meters below the figure at the beginning of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Furthermore, we must take account of the fact that this figure may only be approximate. There can be no guarantee of accuracy here, the statistical organs do not inspect every project. And, of course, they cannot be everywhere. But at the very least after their inspection 25 apartment blocks with a total area of 56,800 square meters had to be deleted from the 1985 reports as not ready for use. Overreporting on the commissioning of fixed capital amounted to around R10 million. And an examination of 26 projects handed over in the first quarter of last year revealed incomplete work at 20 of them.

The state has spent billions of rubles creating a powerful agricultural potential in Voroshilovgrad Oblast. It was expected that in due course it would enable this industrial region to become completely self-sufficient in food. But the oblast was and still is dependent on others is (for example, it obtains around half of the meat it needs "from outside"). In the past 5-year plan Voroshilovgrad Oblast's debt to the country amounted to more than 1 million metric tons of grain and a large amount of sunflowers. The level of intensification of the oblast's agriculture is the lowest in the republic. For example, the average weight per cow sold to the state in 1985 dropped to 332 kg and milk yield per cow was only about 2,200 kg. And this is on the Ukraine's productive soil!

After certain efforts by the CPSU Central Committee some of the oblast's economic indicators improved in the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan. Even though the debts to the state remain substantial, stockraising has again gone into winter without an adequate stock of feed and contract discipline remains bad in industry.

In short, then, wherever you look you see stagnation or decline. In this most complex situation the party obkom would seem to have no choice in view of past mistakes but to fundamentally improve work with leading cadres: to study people's professional and moral qualities more attentively when selecting them for office and be more demanding toward subordinates. Judging by oblast leaders' statements at obkom plenums, that is indeed what is happening. But if you look at life in Voroshilovgrad you will see something quite different.

K. Boyko's promotion to a post of responsibility is a typical example of the obkom bureau's style of work with cadres. He had previously been first secretary of Novopskovskiy Party Raykom and was distinguished, to put it bluntly, by his astounding lack of principle. One former Kolkhoz chairman, convicted of embezzlement, was allowed to keep his party card, another leader, found guilty of abuses, was not recommended for dismissal, and a third, who made a mess of things at the oblast center, was fixed up with a job as chairman of the local rayon potrebsoyuz. What has now become of Comrade Boyko, with his atrophied sense of principle? He has become the chairman of the oblast people's control committee, no less!

Of course we are not suggesting that instances of abuse, deception, and other violations are totally ignored here. Take any party obkom bureau session: Either it discusses the question of serious shortcomings in the work to ensure the safe-keeping of socialist property, or measures to step up the struggle against crime, or the incorrect actions of a particular leader. And most often the outcome is that the situation is deemed unsatisfactory. What happens next? Usually "instructions" are issued, "attention is drawn..." Incidentally, one bureau session discussed the question of large-scale distortion of figures in construction (the one we mentioned earlier). In addition to other leaders I. Minayev, chief of the "Voroshilovgradzhilstroy" combine, was found guilty of actions against the state. Here is how he paid for his crime. We shall quote from the bureau resolution: "For instances of flagrant violations committee within the combine's organizations in the handling over of apartment blocks and sociocultural facilities for use... CPSU member Comrade I.G. Minayev deserves a severe party punishment. But in view of the fact that the party has taken proceedings against him for failing to fulfill the plan for the commissioning of housing (he had been severely reprimanded with no endorsement to his report card 6 months earlier -- authors' note) the matter must be limited to discussion."

What an easy life with such a lack of exactingness!

And yet they are persistent and rigorous here when dealing with people who have dared to wash their dirty linen in public. We have heard quite a few stories of that kind in Voroshilovgrad. [paragraph continues]

There is the particularly unseemly story of the persecution of L. Ishchuk, a former worker of the "Belorechenskaya" mine, who wrote to Moscow about distortions in Lutugunskiy Rayon and other abuses. The forces of the party organs and the militia were set in motion against the woman. Overstepping the limits of the law, they broke her spirit and sent a letter reporting on the fulfillment of their "responsible" mission: "To Comrade V.T. Goncharenko, first secretary of Voroshilovgrad Party Obkom. Concerning citizen L.V. Ishchuk's letter to the 27th CPSU Congress, we report that..." And it goes on to say that the author of the complaint will not now be taken seriously.

The case of journalist V. Berkhin is a link in the same chain. Too much dirty linen has accumulated in Voroshilovgrad, they have been too zealous at hiding it from outsiders' eyes. Hence that relentlessness in suppressing criticism.

We arrived in Voroshilovgrad in December, more than 4 months after Viktor Borisovich's release. More than enough time for a political assessment of what had happened and for putting the cuprits in their place. But it turned out that neither the party obkom nor the gorkom had even begun doing that. Absolutely nothing had happened. (Here is the testimony of General of Militia G. Vetrov, chief of the oblispolkom internal affairs administration: "This entire action concerning the journalist's arrest was prepared without my involvement. I learned about it later. I decided to dismiss Lieutenant Colonel Fedorchuk, one of the chief participants. But Gorkom First Secretary O. Kotlyar said to me: 'We shall stick up for Fedorchuk!' This was repeated virtually word for word by party Obkom Second Secretary N. Popov. And when the primary party organization meeting 'severely' reprimanded Fedorchuk anyway, the obkom strongly rebuked me. And the reprimand was not approved by the gorkom.")

Why are they so blatantly protecting the lieutenant colonel? Probably because he is one of those toadies. Many people "in authority" became involved in the correspondent's case. And they did so readily. What were they thinking of when they flouted the legal system?

"Nothing," A. Daragan, the Artemovskiy Rayon prosecutor dismissed by the USSR Prosecutor's office, said with a shrug. "I just authorized the arrest, as they told me to."

He sits before us, a quiet man with clear blue eyes. He is a party raykom member and rayon soviet deputy. Unthinkingly obedient. (Here is a curious detail: The Oktyabr Hotel, where V. Berkhin allegedly committed his act of hooliganism, is situated in Leninskiy Rayon. But the warrant for the search and arrest was issued by the prosecutor in Artemovskiy Rayon. Why? "We didn't dare ask Leninskiy Rayon Prosecutor Viktor Mikhaylovich Kucherov," Yu. Sokolikov admitted. "He is a man of principle. If you try to cadge a favor from him he will stand firm. Whereas Daragan will do as he is told.") Yes, this story has cast light on the characters and attitudes of a number of workers...

What is the obkom hoping to achieve by denying obvious facts? That nobody will come and check up? As a matter of fact commissions often come here. But...they just talk to the leadership, hold inquiries without leaving the office, and go away happily. And nothing changes.

There is much talk about restructuring in Voroshilovgrad today. And there have already been tangible changes in the lives of mining, machine building, and other collectives. People want to work at peak efficiency and have the ability to do so. This is possible in a pure moral atmosphere when democracy, criticism, and mutual exactingness are developed. [paragraph continues]

But those people who have become accustomed to crudely obstructing the truth -- for the benefit of themselves or others -- are presenting a powerful obstacle to the improvement of the climate here. They may talk about the need for changes more loudly and more often than the rest. But such people are not sympathetic to restructuring -- they are its enemies. But no matter how they try to stem the tide of the times they cannot stop the march of truth.

PARTY CONTROL COMMITTEE CENSURES KALININ LEADERS

PM081436 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 86 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee"]

[Text] On the unsatisfactory fulfillment by certain Kalinin Oblast leaders of the CPSU Central Committee 7 May 1985 resolution on stepping up exactingness concerning compliance with the established procedure for the expenditure of bread and other food products:

A check carried out in conjuction with the USSR People's Control Committee established that certain leaders of Kalinin Oblast party and soviet organs and trade and public catering enterprises have not drawn the necessary conclusions from the resolution and have been irresponsible about fulfilling it.

Despite the fact that the resolution named Kalinin Oblast as one of those where gross violations of the established procedure for the expenditure of bread and other food products and the practice whereby kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the population buy them up from the stores to feed to the livestock have become systematic, resolute measures were not taken to cut short these violations and immediately impose due order in the expenditure of bread, and the situation remains extremely unsatisfactory.

Last year, according to figures from statistical bodies, in rural localities more than 35,000 metric tons of bread was fed to the livestock. This year the expenditure, far from falling, actually increased by 1,687 metric tons. Bread sales increased in 15 of the 36 rayons. In 10 rayons the per capita consumption of bread is more than 1 kg a day, and in a number of settlements it is twice that.

In violation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution, which categorically prohibited the use for other purposes of mixed feed allocated for sales to the population, over 18 months trading organizations sold more than 800 tons for purposes other than those intended.

Of the 105 trade and public catering enterprises which were checked, cases of the wasteful expenditure of bread and bread products, the squandering of flour and groats, and the spoiling of bread were discovered in 78. There are particularly large violations in the stores of Bezhetskiy, Bologovskiy, Kashinskiy, Konakovskiy, Nelidovskiy, Ostashkovskiy, Zapadnodvinskiy, and other rayons. In some canteens, cafes, and restaurants some 30 percent of all the bread sold is thrown away. Bread losses total between 23 and 36 percent in the canteens of general educational schools and vocational and technical schools in Kalinin City and in Kuvshinovskiy, Staritskiy, and Udomelskiy Rayons.

The serious shortcomings in the expenditure of bread and bread products revealed by the check are the consequence of the fact that party obkom and oblispolkom workers and leaders of many party gorkoms and raykoms and gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms have not done the necessary organizational and explanatory work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution and have failed to show high exactingness toward leaders of oblast, city, and rayon organizations for the creation of the an atmosphere of implacability toward instances of a wasteful attitude to bread.

The party obkom examined the CPSU Central Committee resolution on this matter 4 months after its adoption, and monitoring was lifted, as a mere formality, 4 months later. In 18 months the party obkom and oblispolkom did not once check the course of its implementation or hear reports from a single party committee, gorispolkom, rayispolkom, or trade or public catering organization on this matter. Of the 43 gorkoms and raykoms, only 6 defined measures to implement the tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution. None of the leaders who showed a lack of conscientiousness in organizing the saving of bread resources was called to account during that period.

Comrades Ye.A. Kruglov and V.P. Belov, chiefs of the oblispolkom trade and public catering adminstrations, and Comrade A.G. Smirnov, chairman of the oblast potrebsoyuz, tolerate serious shortcomings in the trade in bread and other food products, fail to ensure systematic monitoring of compliance with the established rules for trade, tolerate the wasteful expenditure of bread products, and fail to exercise due exactingness toward trade workers for the imposition of strict order in this matter.

Work to ensure the economical use of bread is being carried out unsatisfactorily by leaders of the oblast's health, education, and vocational and technical education organs.

Many primary party organizations, deputies' groups, people's controllers, and editorial offices of the local newspapers and radio are not waging a persistent struggle against wastefulness as regards bread.

Workers on the law enforcement organs do not exercise monitoring of the execution of existing laws on citizens' accountability for feeding bread and other food products to the livestock.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee noted the lack of discipline displayed by certain Kalinin CPSU Obkom workers in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution on stepping up exactingness concerning compliance with the established procedure for the expenditure of bread and other food products.

CPSU member Comrade A.I. Ilyenkov, chairman of Kalinin Oblispolkom, was reprimanded for lack of discipline and failing to ensure the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on imposing order in the expenditure of bread and other food products.

CPSU member Comrade A.G. Smirnov, chairman of the board of the Kalinin Oblast Potrebsoyuz, was severely reprimanded for unsatisfactory work to eliminate gross violations of the norms for the release of bread and other food products to the population and for failing to ensure proper monitoring of the work of organizations and enterprises under his jurisdiction to ensure the economical expenditure of bread products.

The committee noted that CPSU members Comrade Ye.A. Kruglov, chief of the Trade Administration, and Comrade V.P. Belov, chief of the Public Catering Administration of Kalinin Oblispolkom, deserve party penalties for the shortcomings and violations in the organization of the trade in bread and bread products, but, taking into account that they have not been in their posts for long, confined itself to a severe warning.

The attention of Comrade V.I. Tsyganov, secretary of Kalinin Party Obkom, was drawn to the low standard of organizational work to fulfill the 7 May 1985 CPSU Central Committee Resolution and the lack of due exactingness toward the Communists who are leaders of the relevant organizations for imposing order in the scale of bread and bread products to the population and for stopping instances of their thriftless expenditure.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee took note of the statements of Comrades V.I. Tsyganov and A.I. Ilyenkov to the effect that the obkom and oblispolkom will eliminate the shortcomings uncovered in the check and adopt measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution by all leaders of party, soviet, law enforcement, and economic organs.

VORONEZH OBKOM DISCUSSES CPSU CC CRITICISM

PM081539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 86 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent A. Starukhin report: "Time To Repay Debts From Voronezh CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Voronezh -- The plenum's agenda was determined by the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Voronezh CPSU Obkom's Organizational Work To Increase Production and Purchases of Livestock Products in the 1986/87 Winter Period." The party Central Committee noted that there are major shortcomings in the obkom's work to lead party and social organizations and mobilize labor collectives to increase production and purchases of livestock products. One farm in every five fails to obtain even 2,000 kg of milk per cow, one-fourth of the dairy herd is barren, and almost half the kolhozes and sovkhozes suffer losses in the sector.

Ways of developing the economy as intensively as possible are being sought all over the country, but Voronezh Oblast is still gambling on extensive factors and bureaucratic administration.

Obkom First Secretary V. Ignatov, who delivered the report, noted that Voronezh Party Obkom has made by no means full use of the great potential opened up since the 27th CPSU Congress for strengthening influence on profound qualitative transformations in agriculture.

We have been given a graphic lesson, he said, in the results of tardiness in restructuring and sluggishness in thinking, in the effects of general appeals and purely rhetorical goals, indifference, and complacency, and in the negative consequences with which miscalculations in cadre work are fraught.

The Central Committee resolution clearly indicates the reason for the lag in livestock raising -- underestimation of the importance of preferential development of the feed base. In the 11th 5-Year Plan farms in Voronezh Oblast invested 25 percent more funds in feed production than in the previous 5-year plan. A long-term program for increasing feed production was supposedly formulated on a scientific basis, and the more efficient utilization of feed and the reduction of grain feed in animal rations were envisaged. [paragraph continues]

But what actually transpired? Further work is now again being carried out on the "Feed" program. The oblast delivered to the state only half as much grain as it obtained from state resources for livestock raising. The proportion of concentrates in the total livestock and poultry ration increased to 40-43 percent. After all this can that circular be described as a "scientifically substantiated program?"

Coarse and succulent feed was shipped in from other oblasts in the country and parasitism became increasingly deep rooted. "Can this be tolerated any longer?" was the question voiced from the plenum rostrum. It was addressed primarily to the leaders of Vorobyevskiy, Pavlovskiy, and Rossoshanskiy Rayons, where livestock units are again greeting the winter on meager "rations." What should be done to rectify matters as soon as possible on the scale of the whole oblast?

The task -- increasing feed stocks to 32 quintals of feed units per head of livestock in the next 2 or 3 years -- was deemed realistic at the plenum. A course is being adopted of increasing procurements of hay, expanding the area sown to pulses and rape, and cultivating silage corn using grain techniques, which will make it possible to substantially reduce mixed feed consumption.

The speakers mentioned the following facts and figures with concern. Plan fulfillment in the year now ending was 58 percent for grain sales, 84 percent for sugar beets, and 71 percent for sunflowers. In the last 5-year plan the fixed production capital of public-sector livestock raising increased 30 percent, yet its average annual gross output did not increase at all. And there was a leap in prime cost. The "reverse progress" is particularly clear in Verkhnekhavskiy, Borisoglebskiy, Novokhoperskiy, and Khokholskiy Rayons.

Analyzing the work style of party committees there, the plenum participants noted: The raykom secretaries usually prove to be adherents of a technocratic approach toward economic management, do insufficient work with people, and often assume economic managers' functions.

"We do not do so merely for the sake of it. The rayon agro-industrial association specialists sometimes seem helpless," I Kakotkin, first secretary of Rossosh Party Gorkom, said. I Likhodedov, who has headed the "Tikhiy Don" Kolkhoz in Ostrogozhskiy Rayon for 20 years or so, objected: "How long is our every step going to be regulated from above? I'm sorry for my young colleagues -- they will get out of the habit of thinking and never learn to make decisions independently."

In the corridors at the plenum I heard someone say: Today's pointed discussion is mostly about shortcomings in the economy and technological deviations. But it should begin and end by analyzing the omissions in organizational work, as the Central Committee document directs. Alas, less was said about the style and methods of party leadership of the sector than about anything else.

"Unshakable dogmas" was how the negative ideas about moldboardless [bespluzhyy] soil cultivation current among party workers, economic leaders, and agro-industrial complex, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz specialists were described at the plenum. Yet the utilization of this method enabled many farms here to avoid the pernicious influence of the drought. This system is simply crying out to be used in the southern and eastern rayons of the oblast. But they do not use it, citing a shortage of specialized equipment. But they simply use this "argument" to camouflage their reluctance to adopt the subsurface cultivator.

In order to raise gross grain harvests to 4 million metric tons, the grain crops yield must be increased to 25-28 quintals [per hectare]. The Plenum participants unanimously supported the proposal to set the agrarian sector the task of fulfilling the plan for the surrender of grain to the state in 1987 via strong and valuable varieties alone. This is feasible. All that is needed is to harvest roughly 35-40 quintals of wheat [per hectare] on areas using intensive techniques. And the preconditions exist for this.

The Central Chernozem Belt Agricultural Research Institute along with a selection center, the All-Russian Sugar Beet Research Institute, and also the republican Economics Research Institute, one of the country's oldest agricultural institutes, and a whole series of other establishments are based in Voronezh Oblast. However, there is no sign of any particularly noteworthy new varieties of agricultural corps. The contract system is being introduced by no means smoothly on farms, breeding work is in a neglected state, the experience of front-rankers is poorly disseminated, and competition between livestock raisers was called a "paper competition" at the plenum because it often exists only in reports.

The discussion mentioned where positive experience is to be found. Thus the livestock raisers of Talovskiy Rayon, substantially increasing cow productivity, have overcome their lag and reached the 3,000-kg level in milk yield. The task that has been set is for all rayons to reach this level. Much work must be done at meat complexes. There are 24 of them in the oblast, but only 4 have reached their design capacity. The prime cost of both beef and pork is high and the quality of poultry meat is low.

The plenum participants devoted much attention to the everyday living conditions of livestock raisers and the social restructuring of the countryside. The situation is causing concern. Capital investments in this sphere have been tripled, but the situation shows little change. Only one livestock unit in seven has a Stockraiser's Center, and many even lack common rooms, washing and toilet facilities, and shower rooms. People also criticize trade and medical services.

There was a lively discussion of country dwellers' personal livestock. Milk receipts from personal plots have declined by 30,000 metric tons. Only 35 percent of rural families keep cows, and they raise piglets even more rarely. Why? It is difficult or even impossible to obtain a plot for hay or feed.

The modern leader and party work must have a perfect grasp of not only economic but also political methods of leadership. However, in a number of cases cadres are selected and placed without profound study on the candidates for promotion. As V. Rzhevskaya, party committee secretary at the kolkhoz named for Gottwald in Novokhoperskiy Rayon, said from the plenum rostrum, the cadres reserve exists, but for some reason fewer people are promoted from it than from anywhere. The result of this cadre "policy" is lamentable. Over the course of the 5-year plan kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors were replaced two or three times in Vorobyevskiy, Kamenskiy, Kashirskiy, Novousmanskiy, Paninskiy, and other rayons. There are calls to master scientific methods of economic management, but almost 50 percent of leaders of livestock units, sections, and teams have only practical experience. At the same time 30-35 specialists with diplomas work on each farm.

The obkom plenum drew the particular attention of party committees and organizations, agroindustrial associations, local soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol to solving the problem of retaining cadres in the mass trades in the countryside and reinforcing them with new recruits. It is disturbing but true that in the last 5 years the number of livestock raisers in Voronezh Oblast has declined by almost 3,000.

When discussing shortcomings, the speakers named the culprits -- party obkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries, section chiefs, and soviet and agro-industrial complex executives. The people on whom restructuring in the management of livestock raising and other agricultural sectors primarily depends. Get in closer touch with matters, with people! -- that was the theme of all the speeches. But a "discordant note" is this: An integrated political day devoted to acute rural problems has just been held in the oblast, but for some reason the leaders of a number of services directly influencing the situation in livestock raising were reluctant to go out to the villages and livestock units.

The collective consultations of the members of the CPSU Obkom made it possible to outline specific measures to overcome the protracted lag in livestock raising. It was decided to fulfill the 2-year milk production plan by the 70th anniversary of Great October and to considerably increase meat procurements.

V.K. Onisovets, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, took part in the plenum and addressed it.

KOLBIN NOTES 'GROSS MISCALCULATIONS' IN EDUCATION

LD081939 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] On 7 January, Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, met with the rectors and secretaries of the party committees of the higher education establishments of Alma-Ata. Attention was centered on issues of fundamental restructuring of work in the communist and internationalist education of students and in raising the ideological and political level of future specialists.

It was noted that over recent years education of young people at many higher education establishments of the republic's capital had been carried out formally and superficially. Serious damage to the moral and international education of young men and women was done by protectionism, bribe-taking and tribalism in the acceptance procedures of the VUZ, as well as by the absence of proper control over the national composition of the students.

Heads of the ministries of higher and secondary specialized education and education, as well as the rectors of VUZ's, had treated the training and retraining of scientific and pedagogical cadres with extreme irresponsibility. Work with young people was entrusted to persons who had previously compromised themselves and who were unworthy of the lofty title of Soviet pedagogue.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Kolbin and others stressed that there had been some gross miscalculations in the organization of the process of education and training. The mistakes made in the policy on cadres had had a negative effect on the world outlook of students and had become one of the causes of the unlawful acts of hooliganism committee by certain sectors of youth.

Now competent bodies are exposing the instigators of the disturbances. Party and Komsomol organizations of the VUZ's are examining the responsibility of those who took part in them. This work must be accelerated so that the forthcoming examination term may be conducted in an organized and normal atmosphere. Maximum attention and objectivity must be displayed in assessing the degree of guilt of each person. Where people's fates are concerned, there cannot be even the tiniest mistake. Thus, here it is essential that extreme caution be exercised and balanced judgements made. Unjust punishments cannot be allowed.

The leadership of the party organization of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Ministry of Education of the republic and of the Alma-Ata VUZ's have been instructed to put an end as soon as possible to the negative phenomena noted and to fundamentally improve the educative process so that all the institutes may produce not only specialists with a profound knowledge of their subject, but also fully-fledged active members of our Soviet society, armed with the mighty force of socialist ideology.

Taking part in the meeting were Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Mendybayev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Obkom; and Asanbayev, head of the Science and Education Institutions Department of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET VIEWS STUDENT 'LAW-BREAKING'

PM081517 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Excerpt] A routine session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has been held.

The session examined the state of educational work and the prevention of law-breaking among students of the republic's vocational and technical colleges.

It was noted that the organs of the republic's vocational and technical education are working on communist, moral, and legal education among students. However, there have been grave shortcomings and omissions in the implementation of the general educational and vocational school reform here. There has been no major breakthrough in restructuring the training and education process. Much is still being done in the old-fashioned way. At a number of colleges the educational process is superficial in character and young students are not aware of the basic provisions of the law or the necessary legal norms. Leaders, educators, and teachers of the vocational and technical training system have not been making full use of the potential of base enterprises, Komsomol and trade union organizations, and students' self-management organs in the work of instilling exemplary order and strengthening discipline. Local soviets, their ispolkoms, and standing commissions are not paying due attention to college collectives.

The resolution adopted pointed to the need for the efficiency implementation of the vocational school's main task -- raising the training and education process to a qualitatively new level and restructuring the style and methods of teacher training collectives' work with the aim of comprehensively improving the ideological-political, moral, and legal education of the future generation of workers. [passage omitted]

SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS FISH INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD081849 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 8 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR today appointed Nikolay Kotlyar to the post of minister of fisheries of the USSR.

Nikolay Kotlyar, a Russian, was born in 1935. He is a graduate of the Far Eastern Technical Institute of the Fishing Industry and Fisheries.

His first job was in 1958 as an engineer at enterprises of the fishing industry in the maritime territory in the Soviet Far East.

From 1962 to 1966 he worked as an instructor at the Department of the Fishing Industry of the Maritime Territory CPSU Committee. Then he served as deputy head of Sea Fishing Shore Facilities in the town of Nakhodka.

After graduating from the academy of the national economy of the USSR in 1979 he was appointed first deputy director and in 1982 director of the All-Union Fish Industry Amalgamation of the Far Eastern Basin (DALRYBA).

SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON NEW LAWS

LD081313 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 8 TASS -- In the new year of 1987 the USSR Supreme Soviet will carry on its vigorous legislative activities, said Yuriy Korolev, head of department under the Secretariat of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He was answering the questions of a TASS correspondent about prospects for the drafting and examination of new Soviet laws in the current year.

Question: What will be the main trends in the Supreme Soviet's legislative work in the current year?

Korolev: All of them have been determined by the plan for preparation of Soviet legislative acts which was endorsed already last year. I would single out the following most important trends: The development of socialist democracy and socialist self-administration, perfecting of the economic machinery and management of this country's economy and, at last, questions pertaining to progress in science and technology. A large amount of legislative work is expected to be done in each of those areas.

Question: Couldn't you name specific draft laws, on which work is under way.

Korolev: The plan for 1987 envisages, in particular, preparation of a draft law on the order of nation-wide discussion and voting on major issues of this country's life and also the discussion by the population of the draft decisions of the local soviets. That law is designed to put on a practical footing the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the USSR and help develop the democratic principles, on which the Soviet society is based. Simultaneously work will be done to draft other laws aimed at further democratizing the Soviet society.

In the coming year, it is planned to draw up, among others, a draft law on the USSR on the socialist enterprise. That document is expected to be published for broad public discussion. Work is under way on a draft law on the quality of products.

Question: As is known, last year some draft laws envisaged by the plan of the USSR Supreme Soviet's legislative activities were not prepared. What is the cause of the delay?

Korolev: It is connected with the complexity of that work and the need to take into consideration by an even larger degree everything new which has been recently particularly speedily introduced in this country's everyday life. Here is a specific example. In 1986 it was planned to draw up, in particular, a law of the USSR on the press and information. Yet the rapid development of socialist democracy today, the broadening of public openness, which have become a particularly noticeable phenomenon in the country after the 27th Congress of the CPSU so speedily and substantially change the appearance of the mass media that the draft law, naturally, requires additional work on that subject. The original date is as a result delayed, but the law, when it is finally hammered out, will, undoubtedly, meet in an even larger measure today's requirements. I am confident that a certain delay in preparations, perfection and testing in practice will be beneficial to those documents.

VOROTNIKOV, RSFSR LEADERS DISCUSS 1986 RESULTS

PM081551 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Jan 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 5 January 1987 a meeting with the leaders of republic ministries and departments took place in the RSFSR Council of Ministers at which some results of last year's work were examined in the light of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, read the report. A frank and keen conversation took place on how ministries and departments are restructuring their work style and methods in the new conditions of economic management.

At the meeting it was noted that positive changes have occurred in industry, the construction industry, agriculture, and the services sphere. At the same time it was said that the activity of many ministries and departments still does not meet the demands of the time. Instances of bureaucracy in the work of their management apparatus were cited, and the absence of proper contact between them was indicated.

A number of propositions and critical observations were made, directed at accelerating the restructuring of the economy, strengthening the independence and responsibility of enterprise and associations, and raising the interest of each working collective in high work results.

SOLOVYEV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, PARTY RESTRUCTURING

OW070457 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0705 GMT on 25 December carries the 45-minute "Behind the Word -- the Deed" program, presented by political commentator G.V. Pryakhin. Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, takes part in the roundtable discussion organized by "KOMMUNIST" in conjunction with the Central Television Propaganda Department and held at the "Izhorskiy Zavod" production association. This is the second part of the feature "Intensification -- The Human Factor."

The program begins with a segment entitled "Roundtable With Digressions and Commentaries." Video shows a pan shot of people attending the rouundtable discussion cutting to shots of brigade leader Semenov from shop No 33 speaking about the organization of the production of nuclear reactors and about difficulties connected with the execution of the task. Video then cuts to shots of workers in a shop speaking about help given by Semenov and shots of a reactor roof.

Pryakhin is then shown seated at the roundtable addressing Solovyev: "Do managerial and economic restructuring and party work restructuring follow each other automatically or not exactly, and what is the most difficult task here?"

Solovyev says: "I can tell you, Georgiy Vladimirovich, that you have formulated the question correctly. As I have said, the program was prepared on the initiative of the party organization. In this case it can be said that the difference between the restructuring of party and of economic organs is academic. The main point of this provision is that implementing this program will make it possible to restructure the work of the party organizations to a considerable extent. The program provides for work restructuring to be done by collectives and enterprises, which must keep in mind the tasks for increasing labor productivity and carrying out appropriate restructuring and reconstruction aimed at producing more progressive and better quality designs. Naturally these tasks coincide with the tasks facing the party organization. The party organization keeping that program in mind... [Solovyev changes thought] The similarity of the goals of the economic and party organizations makes their interests sort of coincide. The requirements are higher now and we do not yet have an efficient economic mechanism capable of meeting the interests of the collective in all the areas of restructuring such as, for instance, in the production of high quality products. This process is still going on. The responsibility of the party organizations is increasing because all these tasks lie on the shoulders of party organizations."

Pryakhin interjects: "Party tasks?"

Solovyev replies: "Party tasks. This program makes it possible to combine or focus all the efforts of the collective and the party organization. There has been a manifold increase in the responsibility of the party organizations. We still need more time."

Video then cuts to shots of Pryakhin in the studio interviewing V.M. Serov, USSR Gosplan deputy chairman, about the initiative of the Leningrad Oblast Party Organization and the findings of the USSR Gosplan commission formed to study the initiative. Next I.T. Frolov, CPSU Central Committee member and chief editor of KOMMUNIST, is shown speaking at the roundtable discussion. He says that scientists have been invited to study the recommendations "aimed at the development of democratic principles, self-management of working collectives, and of the rights and responsibilities for speeding up scientific-technical progress. What is most interesting here is the practice and problems concerning the study of the formation of public opinion on the question of intensification of production, activities of party committees in conditions of expansion of democratic principles in public life, and the problem of cadres at the current stage."

Rakitskiy, chief of a laboratory at the USSR Academy of Sciences, raises the issue of involving social forces when planning a major economic move. G.A. Shutkov, general director of the association, says that technologists have been given the task of creating conditions for inducing workers to operate additional machines. Pryakhin then mentions the visit of a group of journalists to a Hitachi video camera factory in Japan and their impressions of the young workers conditions there. A number of "Tzhorskiy Zavod" Production Association employees then discuss their circumstances. Video shows Yu.I. Ovsyannikov, chief of the social-communal department at the association speaking about housing, school, and other construction; D.D. Stepanyuk, chairman of the association's trade union committee speaking about the committee's concern with social affairs; Shutkov speaking about the reduction of absenteeism, the struggle against drinking, and the tightening of labor discipline. Video then shows worker Boytsov speaking about housing facilities for workers, and B.A. Bizev, chief physician of the association's medical department, and N.F. Kalinchenko, the association's administrative chief, discussing the facilities for workers.

Video then cuts to shots of Solovyev speaking at the roundtable discussion.

Solovyev says: "What is the first conclusion? This year we shall write off almost 15,000 machine tools. This will make a considerable area available for other uses. We expect to write off 30,000 machine tools in Leningrad city and oblast next year. The over 200,000 square meters will become available for use for social purposes like the organization of dining rooms, which we are short of at many enterprises. We have recently visited a fairly good enterprise where they told us that everything was fine there. As we got closer we saw workers having their tea directly at their working place. Why was that? Well they were used to having their tea and sandwiches at their work stations. They ate and drank there. That is not proper. Conditions have to be created for workers to rest 10-15 minutes from their jobs. That will make it possible to solve both day-to-day and social problems directly at the work place. The decision to increase the construction of housing, nursery schools, and hospitals was taken during preparations for the 12th 5-Year Plan. We will need considerably more funds than were provided in the original draft. Development of the program has made it possible for us to come out with this proposal to use available funds for social purposes. And this allows us to say with confidence today that we will be able to fulfill the main task set by the 27th congress of our party -- that of providing all the Leningrad families with their own homes by the year 2000. We shall cope with this task."

The next segment, "The Party Committee is Listening...," shows shots of S.F. Chasnyk, deputy USSR Power Machine Building minister, speaking at the roundtable discussion. He says that every deputy minister visits the party committee first when he arrives at a branch enterprise to solve economic problems. A.S. Nemtin, secretary of the association's party committee discusses party work, saying that it is aimed at developing within people the sense that they should not be satisified with today's achievements. He adds that those who have not managed to restructure themselves so far will have to answer to Communists, to the bureau of the party committee. After showing Semenov speaking at the discussion while Pryakhim sings his praises, video cuts to shots of association general director Shutkov saying that Semenov was elected to the okbom and that went to his head "so in 1974 we removed him from the obkom because he showed disdain for his comrades since he was better than they were in skills and in understanding many issues. Today he is our best propagandist."

The program ends with shots of Semenov at work. He says that several generations of the Semenov family have worked at the same enterprise.

OBITUARY OF CINEMATOGRAPHER TARKOVSKIY REPORTED

PM061502 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Jan 87 p 8

[Obituary: "In Memory of Andrey Tarkovskiy"]

[Text] Andrey Tarkovskiy, the well known artist of the cinema, People's Artist of the RSFSR, and member of the USSR Cinematographers' Union, has died after prolonged, serious illness.

His creative work flourished on his native soil -- the movies "Ivan's Childhood," "Andrey Rublev," "Solaris," "The Mirror," and "Stalker" went down in the history of Soviet cinematography as large-scale, profound, and innovative works. They bear the imprint of talent and unique individuality.

Andrey Arsenyevich Tarkovskiy was born in the spring of 1932 in the village of Zavrazhye, Ivanovo Oblast, to the family of the well known poet Arseniy Tarkovskiy. He studied at the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies, then at the All-Union State Cinematography Institute, from which he graduated in 1960.

A. Tarkovskiy's work is inseparable from the cinematography of the sixties and the quests and discoveries of the subsequent decades. The treatment of the experience and lessons of history, the study of the popular roots of the national character, the theme of the Great Patriotic War, and tragic thoughts on the destiny of the world and on the future is united in A. Tarkovskiy's art with the striving for philosophical generalizations and the humanist interpretation of life.

In recent years -- a difficult, critical time for him -- A. Tarkovskiy lived and worked outside the motherland, a fact which had to be viewed with grief and regret. It was impossible to agree with this or to become reconciled to it. His early death left no opportunity to sum up the final results of his life and creative career, but the memory of Andrey Tarkovskiy is dear to the Soviet cinematographer and to his pupils and comrades.

The USSR Cinematographers Union

The USSR State Committee for Cinematography

Film Critic Comments

LD091219 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- "I am certain that if Andrey Tarkovskiy had returned home today, there would have been no obstacle on his way to the audiences, to the people," film critic Yevgeniy Surkov says in the magazine NEW TIMES in an article devoted to the memory of the well-known Soviet film director, who recently died abroad.

"Deep-going radical change in our artistic life and in the lives of the artists took place at a time when Tarkovskiy was fated to battle with a fearsome, tormenting disease," the critic says. "Did he, wracked by pain, have enough strength to realize that the time when bureaucrats had edited artists had gone in his homeland and that if he had returned home, nothing could have prevented him from talking with the people about what they shared innately rather than superficially, what he believed like they do and what he wanted so much to assert in his films."

"Time will effectively analyze the logic of those who, instead of helping the artist, raised bureaucratic barriers and highlight the genesis of the mistakes made by Tarkovskiy himself as he decided to look for a way out of his difficulties where there was no way out. It was not for nothing that Tarkovskiy himself had for many years thought it impossible and disastrous for himself to stay away from his homeland, which gave life and strength to his talent," the critic says.

"Knowing Tarkovskiy over the years, I can say that all his roots were in Russia, in Rusian art, and he appreciated that fact with pride and emotion."

UKRAINE PROSECUTOR CRITICIZES EXTRADITION REFUSAL

AU081240 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Jan 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "There Is No Statute of Limitation for War Crimes"]

[Excerpts] "The purpose of the Costa Rican court decision to turn down the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs' demand to extradite war criminal B. Koziy to the Soviet authorities," said P.G. Osipenko, Ukrainian SSR prosecutor, "is to protect the hangman against a just punishment. This decision is unacceptable because it goes against many international agreements and documents which call for detaining and for deporting war criminals to the countries in which they committed their crimes." [passage omitted]

"The Soviet people, the Ukraine's working people cannot accept the fact that the hangman and killer continues to enjoy freedom. They received with indignation the Costa Rican court decision protecting the criminal against punishment. The verdict of the judge who adopted this shameful decisions comes to the allegation that Koziy cannot be extradited because 'the crimes were perpetrated more than 25 years ago' and should be forgotten 'for limitation' reasons.

"But for war crimes there is not statute of limitation, and there must not be any. This is a provision not only in Soviet legislation, but also in many international legal documents and agreements.

"This is why," P.G. Osipenko said at the end, "we do not regard the Koziy case as closed. The hangman and killer must be punished as he deserves. The policy of harboring killers is incompatible with both moral and juridical norms, and a deviation from these norms on any pretext means the threat that the crimes might be repeated on an even larger scale. This is particularly topical in the present times. For all lovers of war adventures the bringing of all killers to trial would be a severe warning that punishment for crimes against peace and peoples is inevitable."

CITIZEN SCORES LENIENT SENTENCE FOR DRUG DEALER

PM071647 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Dec 86 p 2

[Letter from reader V. Kizeyev under the "The Newspaper Has Acted, What Has Been Done?" rubric: "They Trade in People's Lives"]

[Text] I read an article on a drug dealer entitled "Condemned by His Own Actions." I was outraged by the fact that Naumov, who should have been judged most severely, was given a comparatively lenient sentence. There is no room in this world, and particularly not in Soviet society, for such people (if they can be described as people).

Why did I put pen to paper?

Five years agao our daughter became a drug addict. We tried to fight for her but were unable to save her from her craving for drugs. She is now in prison. No matter to whom we wrote or turned or whom we asked for help, the answer we got was "We do not have a drugs treatment and therapy center"; and nothing has changed.

The chief criminals are the drugs-suppliers. They fill their pockets at the cost of human sorrow and tears. After all, the Naumovs of this world even lead 14-15-year old adolescents astray. Profiteers who enrich themselves at the cost of human sorrow and who cripple others' lives should be shown no mercy.

MINISTER ON 'STABILIZING' OF PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

LD072038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1112 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan (TASS) -- Last year, around 615 million tonnes of oil with gas condensate were recovered in the Soviet Union. Commenting on this figure in a conversation with a TASS correspondent, Vasiliy Dinkov, USSR minister of the petroleum industry, reported that, having overcome the difficulties of recent years, the oil industry of the USSR has now attained the levels for the daily recovery of oil envisaged by the plan.

The stabilizing of affairs in the oil industry has largely been assisted by the process of restructuring, which began in the Soviet economy after the 27th CPSU Congress, said Vasiliy Dinkov. The oil industry has gone over to a two-link management system of the ministry and an association, excluding superfluous tutelage and doubling-up, and expanding the rights of enterprises. Restructuring is not going smoothly everywhere. There are still a number of difficulties. However, the results of the past year convince me of the correctness of the chosen course.

By the end of the present 5-year plan -- 1986-1990 -- it is planned to recover 625-640 million tonnes of oil and gas condensate in the USSR, the minister noted. The rates of growth projected are lower than in previous years. However, that is evidence not of the exhaustion of wells (in Western Siberia alone 21 deposits were discovered this year), but of a new approach to oil in the USSR. In essence, it is that by the end of the eighties the USSR will save some 100 million tonnes of oil instead of increasing output by 20-30 million tonnes annually, as was the case in the seventies. The country has taken the road of a more profound processing of hydrocarbon raw materials and the substitution, wherever possible, of natural gas for oil. This road is also justified by the fact that the conditions of fuel recovery are becoming more complicated.

Seventy percent of Soviet oil is now supplied by five percent of deposits, the minister continued. Now this proportion will change. Deposits are being introduced for exploitation.

If in 21 years, 52 oil fields have been tapped in Western Siberia, then in the forthcoming 5 years, recovery will begin there in 77 new deposits. An ever greater role in the USSR is being played by deposits with so-called tight oil, noted Vasiliy Dinkov. Today in Western Siberia, each day more than a million tonnes of oil are recovered. Things are getting better in this, the main fuel region of the country, and its opportunities are far from exhausted. Geologists are promising quite a few more major discoveries there.

The recovery of oil in Kazakhstan is to grow in the coming years. The tapping of deep deposits of oil in the lowlands of the Caspian region is to begin, said the minister. The oil industry will come in for intensive development in the north of Russia, where it is planned to begin exploiting the deposits in Arkhangelsk Oblast. Eastern Siberia, where the Verkhnechonsk deposit will be developed, is to become a new oil producing region.

Output Still Below Target

AU072013 Paris AFP in English 2002 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, Jan 7 (AFP) -- Soviet oil output rose to 615 million tonnes in 1986, an improvement over the previous year, when 595 tonnes were produced, but two million tonnes below the government's official target, Soviet Oil Industry Minister Vasiliy Dinkov said here.

"The planned rate of the increase in output was below that of previous years," Mr. Dinkov said.

"This reflects a new attitude toward oil, rather than a decline in resources. By the end of the 1980s, the Soviet Union will be saving 100 million tonnes of oil rather than increasing yearly output by 20 to 30 million tonnes, as we were doing in the 1970s."

Mr. Dinkov explained that Moscow wants as much as possible to replace oil by natural gas, given the increasing difficulties associated with oil extraction.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON POWER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

LD082329 Moscow TASS in English 2223 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 8 TASS -- "The Soviet power industry is developing dynamically and rapidly", a TASS correspondent was told by Anatoliy Mayorets, minister of power generation and electrfication of the USSR. "Annual power generation has more than exceeded the 1,600 billion kilowatt-hour mark last year."

The minister commented on the course of fulfillment of the country's energy program till the beginning of the next century.

"At the present five-year stage of the program (1986-1990) new power stations are being build virtually in all the regions of the country", the minister said. "The construction of big nuclear power stations is being continued in the European part of the country and the Urals. It is intended to accelerate the pace of putting fast neutron reactors into service".

"The emphasis in the Eastern areas is made on the building of big (4-6 million kilowatts) thermal power stations and also of hydropower stations on Central Asian and Siberian rivers. By the beginning of this year the country's total energy potential reached 325 million kilowatts", Anatoliy Mayorets said further.

By level of heat supply the USSR holds first place in the world, the minister recalled. As new conventional and nuclear power-and-heat supply stations go into service by 1990 it will be possible to phase out hundreds of costly and low-productive boiler houses, cut expenditures of oil products and coal, and improve the state of the air basin. [as received]

"At the same time", the minister went on, "the industry lags behind the targets set by the program to put into service generating capacities on the basis of the Ekibastuz (Kazakhstan) and Kansk-Achinsk (Siberia) coal deposits. This has put a certain strain on power supply in the eastern areas. Breakdowns happen in the power networks and at installations. There are instances of wasteful expenditure of fuel and other material resources and ineffective use of building machinery and equipment", Anatoliy Mayorets said in conclusion.

DUBININ OUTLINES 'DANGERS' OF GENETIC ENGINEERING

AU080947 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jan 87 p 5

[Interview given by Academician Nikolay Dubinin, director of the General Genetics Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, to Yuriy Baranov of NOVOSTI "specially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO": "Genetic Engineering Today. For or Against Life?" -- first two paragraphs are newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Genetic engineering today is a science whose development is increasingly determining the future of various fields in our life, particularly in medicine, agriculture, and environmental protection. The possibilities of the controllable gene are immense, as long as they are used for the good of mankind.

We offer our readers the standpoint of Academician Nikolay Dubinin, holder of the Lenin Prize, recently awarded the Order of Lenin on the occasion of his 80th birthday, director of the General Genetics Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, and one of the leading world scientists in the field of molecular genetics and genetic engineering.

[Baranov] The successes of genetic engineering achieved in recent years are widely known. However, the great discoveries of scientists in the West are used for military purposes and form part of the plans for creating biological weapons. Are the researchers aware of the dangers of these irresponsible schemes and of the threat hanging over mankind?

[Dubinin] Genetic engineering is opening up vast possibilities for the inhabitants of the earth. However, these possibilities may be used both to benefit and to harm life. For these reasons the responsibility of scientists in the different fields of genetics is increasing sharply.

Last year a Soviet-American scientific symposium was held in Moscow on the problems of combating the risk of biological wars. Scientists whose opinions carry weight everywhere in the world took part in the symposium. The U.S. delegation included Joshua Lederberg, chancellor of the University of California and holder of a Nobel Prize, who expressed the view of a large number of scientists in the United States. Our positions coincided, namely, that everything possible must be done to put a stop to the dangerous research on creating biological weapons. It has long since been proved that if a bacteriological war breaks out, it will be just as terrible and devastating and have consequences just as unforeseeable as a nuclear war.

[Baranov] What does the danger of biological war consist of in practice, and what disasters is it "preparing" for mankind?

[Dubinin] The main point is that various bacteriological weapons can be designed to cause mass epidemics. Scientists have long since managed to cope with the agents causing anthrax, plague, and cholera through vaccines and other methods. But genetic engineering is able to "perfect" these agents in such a manner that the human organism is powerless against them. For example, it is sufficient to implant a disease-causing gene into the ordinary influenze virus in order to cause a most serious illness with a lethal outcome. In this manner influenza alone is able to depopulate whole countries or even continents over the course of a few days.

The creation and stockpiling of bacteriological weapons threatens us with the most terrible "silent" death. It has nothing in common with the good of man, for whom it is unnatural to annihilate his fellow human beings.

[Baranov] If the efforts of scientists in the world are directed toward peaceful aims, what can we expect from genetic engineering during the next few years?

[Dubinin] Progress depends to a large extent on the successes of genetics. During the next 10-20 years genetic engineering could solve a number of questions which are disturbing mankind at the moment. A most acute problem is the fight against cancer diseases. In recent years scientists have discovered the agents causing cancers, the so-called oncogenes, whose effect depends on many factors. They lie dormant in the human organism, but when they "wake up" and begin to act, a malignant tumor appears. There are countries in which 20 percent of fatalities are due to this disease. Unique experiments and the first laboratory tests after the discovery of the oncogenes give cause for hope that people will be protected against cancer diseases when we manage to keep the oncogenes in the organism in a permanent state of "sleep."

[Baranov] What other fields can expect help from genetic engineering?

[Dubinin] Genetic engineering is actively being applied in agriculture. In plant growing, nitrogen fixation -- the accumulation of nitrogen in the soil -- is of immense importance. In nature this process takes place with the aid of bacteria which collect nitrogen from the air. Nonetheless, chemical agents are necessary in order to increase fertility. By implanting genes into bacteria, genetic engineering can make wheat, rye, and corn capable of obtaining their own nitrogen in order to enrich the soil.

BRIEFS

ATOMIC POWER TRAINING -- A state commission has accepted a study-training center for personnel of atomic power stations at the settlement of Desnogorsk in Smolensk Oblast. The center is in a large building where a computer complex is installed, simulating the work of a power set. A set shield is mounted, as at a real atomic power station. The curriculum at the center includes personnel training and the enactment of various situations. In February the center will accept for training workers in various special fields from atomic stations. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 8 Jan 87 LD]

NEW OIL DEPOSIT -- A new oil deposit has been discovered in Pervomayskiy Rayon, Orenburg Oblast. It has been named Davydovskoye. Prospecting work is continuing, communications lines are being laid, and a duty-tour settlement has been built. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 7 Jan 87 LD]

ALMA-ATA-TRAINED OFFICER ON MULTINATIONAL ARMY

OW070609 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2240 GMT on 2 January in its regular "I Serve the Soviet Union" program carries a 10-minute feature entitled "We Serve in a Faraway Garrison." The narrator notes that two officers at the garrison, Vladimir Chernenko and Dmitriy Yershev, graduates of the Alma-Ata Higher Combined Arms Command School, were introduced in a previous "I Serve the Soviet Union" program. At the time it was noted that representatives of 40 nationalities served in the subunits attached to the garrison. As video shows T-62 tanks and BMP-1 armored vehicles supported by MI-24 "Hind" helicopters engaged in an assault with infantry, the narrator says: "I recall conversations similar to this." Video cuts to show two infantrymen, Senior Sergeant Magomed Magomedov and Sergeant Andrey Grishin, being interviewed. Magomedov says: "I have many friends in the Army. For example, Andrey is a Russian from Kazakhstan. I am from Dagestan and an Avar by nationality. In the Army you recognize your friends right away and you remember them for many years. I had already served 18 months when he joined our company. I was already a senior sergeant when he came in as raw recruit. Well, I took note of him; he was a nice, sensible fellow who had graduated from an institute."

Magomedov relates an incident when Grishin helped one of his comrades during an exercise and adds: "We have a friendly collective in our company, and everyone tries to help one another regardless of whether the soldier is young or a veteran." Grishin in turn relates some of Magomedov's deeds and says they plan to remain in touch after leaving the Army.

As video shows troops taking a break from an exercise, the narrator says: "Service in the Army is a great school for teaching friendship in the multinational collectives. Indeed, where else could youths of more than 100 nationalities get to know one another so closely, to become friends, and to perform a common task, forgetting their national differences." He then names several nationalities found in a group of servicemen, including Ukrainians, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Turkmens, and Russians who "are a typical national group in our Army."

Video then shows senior Lieutenant A. Bazarov in field dress being interviewed. To the question: "As a commander, do you have any difficulties in connection with this multinational composition?" Bazarov says: "I consider that in those subunits where commanders and political workers devote attention to the training of personnel in this sphere, where political education work is carried out at the proper level, there are hardly ever any difficulties. But of course people come from various parts of the country with their national customs, and certain difficulties arise. Therefore, commanders must first of all know these national customs of people in order to avoid insulting them accidentally. In principle, however, the kind of multinational composition that I have in my subunit helps me in my service, because people learn new things about one another."

Asked about how he gained experience in working with a multinational collective, Bazarov says: "Well, I studied at the Moscow Suvorov Military School then I attended the Alma-Ata Higher Combined Arms Command School. Since graduating in 1982 I have been serving in our unit as commander of a subunit." Bazarov attributes his experience to political education work in the military schools and to experience in the multinational collective. Commenting on difficulties that he has met, he says that "it all stems from the upbringing received in the family, from how a person is brought up in the family. [paragraph continues]

Some people are brought up properly; whereas others are taught from childhood that his nationality, for instance, is superior in some ways to other nationalities. This results in certain difficulties."

As video shows young troops with short haircuts running along a road, the narrator says: "National inequality has been destroyed in our country, and the idea of inviolable friendship of peoples has been accepted by millions of people, including respect for the national culture and national dignity of all people. However, we should not be lulled into thinking that we are safeguarded against manifestations of national prejudices. We must be extremely attentative and principled in the struggle against manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, regardless of how they are attired."

BRIEFS

NEW HELICOPTER TESTING -- Moscow January 8 TASS -- The Kola Peninsula and the Barents Sea have become proving grounds for new Soviet helicopters KA-32. The final stage of testing the new machine started early in January, reports "PRAVDA" today. The new helicopter has quite a number of advantages over its predecessors. It is equipped with the latest instrumentation enabling the craft to fly at any weather and at nighttime. The new machine can bring passengers and cargo to almost inaccessible areas to a distance of 600 kilometres. Its cabin has 15 seats and the cargo section accommodates two tonnes of cargo. Besides, the helicopter can carry at the lower suspension construction slabs and metal structures weighing up to five tonnes. Apart from hauling people and cargoes, the helicopter can be used for rescue work at sea. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 8 Jan 87 LD]